******* INVENTOR RESULTS *******

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=> d his l55

     (FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:05:21 ON 04 AUG 2007)
L55          13 S L54 AND L22

=> d que l55
L1            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US20050148661/PN
L22             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY
                <2004 OR REVIEW/DT
L43           9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GAMELIN L?/AU
L44          53 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GAMELIN E?/AU
L45          32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BOISDRON CELLE M?/AU
L46         499 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MOREL A?/AU
L47         551 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 OR (L44 OR L45 OR L46)
L48          53 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 AND (L45 OR L46 OR L47)
L49          32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L45 AND (L46 OR L47)
L50           4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND L44 AND L45 AND L46
L51          23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND L48 AND L49
L52          23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 OR L51
L54          22 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 NOT L1
L55          13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L54 AND L22


=> d his l72

     (FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, BIOTECHNO, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 09:14:57 ON
     04 AUG 2007)
L72          14 S L50 NOT L70

=> d que l72
L10             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALATE OR OXALIC ACID
L11             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALIPLATIN
L13             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM (2A) (SULFATE OR PIDOLATE)
L14             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CANCER? OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR? OR TUM
                OUR?
L15             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANTIVIRAL? OR ANTI(W)VIRAL? OR VIRUS
                ? OR ANTIVIRUS? OR ANTI(W)VIRUS?
L16             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?VIRUS? OR ?VIRAL?
L17             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUROTOXIC?
L22             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY
                <2004 OR REVIEW/DT
L24       56622 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 OR L11
L27      110313 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CALCIUM/OBI (2A) (GLUCONATE/OB
                I OR CHLORIDE/OBI OR BROMOGALACTOGLUCONATE/OBI OR CARBONATE/OBI
                )
L28       19480 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM/OBI (2A) (SULFATE/OB
                I OR PIDOLATE/OBI)
L39     1286494 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (TREAT#/OBI OR TREATMENT#/OBI
                OR PREVENT?/OBI OR CURE#/OBI)
L41      254740 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  INJECT?/OBI OR ORAL?/OBI
L43           9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GAMELIN L?/AU
L44          53 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GAMELIN E?/AU
L45          32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BOISDRON CELLE M?/AU
L46         499 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MOREL A?/AU
L50           4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND L44 AND L45 AND L46
L56       52321 SEA L24
L57       61889 SEA L27
L58       18226 SEA L28
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L59        78565 SEA L57 OR L58
L60          947 SEA L56 AND L59
L61           53 SEA L60 AND L14
L62            5 SEA L60 AND L15
L63           10 SEA L60 AND L16
L64           25 SEA L60 AND L17
L65           63 SEA (L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64)
L66           42 SEA L39 AND L65
L67           25 SEA L41 AND L65
L68           47 SEA L66 OR L67
L69           17 SEA L68 NOT L13
L70            9 SEA L69 AND L22
L72           14 SEA L50 NOT L70


=> dup rem l55 l72
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:24:54 ON 04 AUG 2007
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FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 09:24:54 ON 04 AUG 2007
COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 THE THOMSON CORPORATION
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L55
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L72
L74           19 DUP REM L55 L72 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-13' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                 ANSWERS '14-15' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                 ANSWERS '16-17' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                 ANSWER '18' FROM FILE EMBASE
                 ANSWER '19' FROM FILE DRUGU

=> d 1-13 ibib ab

L74  ANSWER 1 OF 19  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2006:480609  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          145:201737
TITLE:                    Oxaliplatin neurotoxicity
AUTHOR(S):                Gamelin, Laurence; Boisdron-Celle,
                          Michele; Morel, Alain; Gamelin,
                          Erick
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Service de toxicologie, Centre Antipoisons, CHU
                          Angers, Fr.
SOURCE:                   Bulletin du Cancer (2006), 93(Spec.), S17-S22
                          CODEN: BUCABS; ISSN: 0007-4551
PUBLISHER:                John Libbey Eurotext
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE:                 French
AB    A review. Oxaliplatin is a reference drug in the treatment of digestive-tract
      tumors, especially colorectal cancer. Its toxicity profile is dominated by a
      peripheral sensitive neuropathy, with neuromuscular manifestations. This
      neurotoxicity has 2 components: an acute toxicity characterized by a rapid
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onset of cold-induced distal dysesthesia and/or paresthesia, muscular contractions, numbness, stiffness, usually transient but able to evolve into a chronic, persistent sensory peripheral neuropathy that eventually causes functional impairment. A persistent sensory peripheral neuropathy may develop with prolonged treatment, eventually causing superficial and deep sensory loss, sensory ataxia and functional impairmen. This neurotoxicity is frequent, 80 % of the patients and becomes chronic in 15 to 20 % of the patients, sometimes irreversible. The mechanism of this neurotoxicity has been elucidated: an increased neuronal excitability is due to the action of oxaliplatin on voltage-gated sodium channels through chelation of calcium by the oxaliplatin metabolite. The prevention of this neurotoxicity is a major goal, taking in account the wide indications of this drug. Different approachs have been or are evaluated, based on pathogenic or practical concepts: (1) modifications of the administration schedule; (2) substances acting upon sodium channels: calcium-magnesium, carbamazepine, gabapentine, venlafaxin; (3) detoxifying agents and antioxydants: glutathion, amifostine, αlipoic acid, tocopherol; (4) substances used in other kinds of neuropathy: glutamine, αlipoic acid; (5) neurotrophic factors: NGF, LIF; (6) oxaliplatin analogs, with a DACH platin, without oxalate. Calcium-magnesium infusion seem to be an efficient and safe approach. Further studies are necessary for a better understanding and prevention of this neurotoxicity, potentially severe.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 2 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:719204 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:240336
TITLE: Diagnosis of cancer chemoresistance by quantitative RT-PCR analysis using an internal control template derived from multiple chemoresistance-related genes
INVENTOR(S): Gamelin, Erick; Morel, Alain; Boisdron, Celle Michele; Barbado, Maud
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Universite d'Angers, Fr.; Centre Anti-Cancereux P Papin
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 58 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2836918	A1	20030912	FR 2002-2844	20020306 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-2844	20020306 <--

AB This invention relates to diagnosis of cancer chemoresistance in human biol. samples, detected by quant. RT-PCR anal. using an internal control template derived from multiple chemoresistance-related genes. Chemotherapy resistance can be mediated at several levels including the cell membrane (with drug exclusion or translocation out of cell), the nucleus (with altered expression of drug target), or metabolism (with increased metabolism of drug). Genes related to each of these three categories are the targets for RT-PCR evaluation in this invention. In order to allow simultaneous comparison of the gene expression levels within each category, an internal control template is created, containing both upstream (sense) and downstream (antisense) fragments from each gene in the category. Quant. RT-PCR anal. of human biol. samples is performed in the presence of the internal control and primers specific to each gene in the category. Expression level comparisons are made against a standard curve developed for real-time PCR. This multiple-gene

anal. for detection of chemotherapeutic resistance is designed for tailoring cancer therapy to the individual, to reduce toxicity and increase efficacy.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 3 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:595201 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:333233
TITLE: Simple and sensitive high-performance liquid chromatography method for simultaneous determination of urinary free cortisol and 6β-hydroxycortisol in routine practice for CYP 3A4 activity evaluation in basal conditions and after grapefruit juice intake
AUTHOR(S): Rouits, E.; Boisdron-Celle, M.; Morel, A.; Gamelin, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: CRLCC Paul Papin, Laboratoire d'Oncopharmacologie INSERM U564, Angers, 49100, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, B: Analytical Technologies in the Biomedical and Life Sciences (2003), 793(2), 357-366
CODEN: JCBAAI; ISSN: 1570-0232
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Cytochrome P 450 3A4 activity displays a wide variability. The urinary 6β-hydroxycortisol to cortisol ratio, as a non-invasive assay, can be useful for its pretherapeutic characterization. The authors developed an HPLC-UV method preceded by liquid-liquid extraction for assessment of this ratio in clin. practice. Urine was collected on second void morning-spot sample. Percentage recoveries were high and reproducible. The 6β-hydroxycortisol to cortisol ratio ranged from 1.6 to 9.9 in 12 Caucasian healthy volunteers. It was reduced by 30 to 70% after ingestion of white grapefruit juice, a CYP3A4 inhibitor. The authors' method, simple, sensitive and accurate, could be helpful for determination of CYP 3A4 activity before oral chemotherapy, or for the monitoring of the use of grapefruit juice as a pharmacol. modulator.

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 4 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:418688 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:160950
TITLE: A possible explanation for a neurotoxic effect of the anticancer agent oxaliplatin on neuronal voltage-gated sodium channels
AUTHOR(S): Grolleau, Francoise; Gamelin, Laurence; Boisdron-Celle, Michele; Lapied, Bruno; Pelhate, Marcel; Gamelin, Erick
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Neurophysiologie Unite Propre de Recherche de l'Enseignement Superieur Equipe d'Accueil (UPRES EA) 2647, Universite d'Angers, Unite de Formation et de Recherche (UFR) Sciences, Angers, F-49045, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Neurophysiology (2001), 85(5), 2293-2297
CODEN: JONEA4; ISSN: 0022-3077
PUBLISHER: American Physiological Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Oxaliplatin, a new widely used anticancer drug, displays frequent, sometimes severe, acute sensory neurotoxicity accompanied by neuromuscular signs that look like the symptoms observed in tetany and myotonia. The whole cell patch-clamp technique was employed to investigate the oxaliplatin effects on the electrophysiol. properties of short-term cultured dorsal unpaired median (DUM) neurons isolated from the CNS of the cockroach Periplaneta americana. Within the clin. concentration range, oxaliplatin (40-500 μM), applied intracellularly, decreased the amplitude of the voltage-gated sodium current resulting in a reduction of half the amplitude of the action potential. For comparison, two other platinum derivs., cisplatin and carboplatin, were found to be ineffective at reducing the sodium current amplitude. In addition, we compared the oxaliplatin action to those of its metabolites dichloro-diaminocyclohexane platinum (dach-Cl2-platin) and oxalate. Oxalate (500 μM) was found to be effective, like oxaliplatin, at reducing the inward sodium current amplitude, whereas dach-Cl2-platin (500 μM) failed to change the current amplitude. Interestingly, the effect of oxalate or oxaliplatin could be mimicked by using intracellularly applied 10 mM bis-(o-aminophenoxy)-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid (BAPTA), known as chelator of calcium ions. We concluded that oxaliplatin was capable of altering the voltage-gated sodium channels through a pathway involving calcium ions probably immobilized by its metabolite oxalate. The medical interest of preventing acute neurotoxic side effects of oxaliplatin by infusing Ca2+ and Mg2+ is discussed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 5 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:619053 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:231567

TITLE: Docetaxel in combination with 5-fluorouracil in patients with metastatic breast cancer previously treated with anthracycline-based chemotherapy: a phase I, dose-finding study

AUTHOR(S): Lortholary, A.; Maillard, P.; Delva, R.; Boisdron-Celle, M.; Perard, D.; Vernillet, L.; Besenval, M.; Gamelin, E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre Paul Papin, Angers, F-49033, Fr.

SOURCE: European Journal of Cancer (2000), 36(14), 1773-1780
CODEN: EJCAEL; ISSN: 0959-8049

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB This phase I study evaluated the maximum tolerated dose, dose-limiting toxicity and recommended dose of docetaxel in combination with 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) in patients with metastatic breast cancer previously treated with anthracycline-based chemotherapy. Thirty-two patients received docetaxel at 60, 75, 85 or 100 mg/m2 by 1-h i.v. infusion, followed, after a 1-h interval, by 5-FU at 250, 350, 500 or 750 mg/m2/day by continuous infusion over 5 days every 3 wk. Dose-limiting stomatitis defined the maximum tolerated dose at a docetaxel dose of 100 mg/m2 with 5-FU at 750 mg/m2/day. None of 5 patients treated at the previous dose level (docetaxel 85 mg/m2 with 5-FU 750 mg/m2/day) had a dose-limiting toxicity in the first cycle, and this was, therefore, considered the recommended dose. The combination was generally well tolerated. Grade 4 neutropenia was common (29 patients; 91%), but no patient experienced febrile neutropenia of duration >3 days requiring i.v. antibiotics. An objective response was achieved by 18 patients overall (56%), and in 4 of 5 patients treated with the determined recommended dose. No pharmacokinetic interaction between docetaxel and 5-FU was apparent.

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 6 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:757636 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:50966
TITLE: Early biotransformations of oxaliplatin after its intravenous administration to cancer patients
AUTHOR(S): Allain, Pierre; Heudi, Oliver; Cailleux, Annie; Le Bouil, Anne; Larra, Francis; Boisdron-Celle, Michele; Gamelin, Erik
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Pharmacologie et Toxicologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Angers, 49033, Fr.
SOURCE: Drug Metabolism and Disposition (2000), 28(11), 1379-1384
CODEN: DMDSAI; ISSN: 0090-9556
PUBLISHER: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB This article deals with the fate of oxaliplatin 1 and 3 h after its i.v. administration (130 mg/m2) to three patients. Its binding to plasma proteins and penetration into red blood cells were monitored by chromatog. online with inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry. Oxaliplatin biotransformations in plasma ultrafiltrate (PUF) and in urine were studied by chromatog. coupled to inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry or to electrospray ionization mass spectrometry. In plasma, four platinum (Pt) compds. were found. The peaks at 200 and 160 kDa corresponding to γ-globulins contained 40% of the Pt bound; the peak at 60 kDa corresponding to albumin contained 40% of the Pt found. The peak <2 kDa could correspond to oxaliplatin, to its degradation products, or to adducts between Pt compds. and low-mol.-weight species such as glutathione, L-methionine, and L-cysteine. In PUF and urine, oxaliplatin itself, its degradation products, Pt(dach)Cl2, [Pt(dach)(OH2)Cl]+, and species that have the same retention times as Pt(dach)(methionine) and [Pt(dach)]2(glutathione) were found. One hour after infusion, oxaliplatin in PUF and urine represented 12 and 50% of the total Pt, resp. Three hours after infusion, oxaliplatin, undetectable in PUF, represented 10% of total Pt in urine. Inside red blood cells, two Pt compds. were found. The Pt peak at 60 kDa corresponding to Hb and the peak <2 kDa corresponding to low-mol. species contained, resp., 60% and 40% of Pt found. This study demonstrates that in the first hours after its infusion, oxaliplatin, in addition to other Pt compds., is present in plasma and urine and that Pt is bound to albumin, γ-globulins, and Hb.
REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 7 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:717375 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:275301
TITLE: Dose and time dependencies of 5-fluorouracil pharmacokinetics
AUTHOR(S): Terret, Catherine; Erdociain, Eric; Guimbaud, Rosine; Boisdron-Celle, Michele; McLeod, Howard L.; Fety-Deporte, Regine; Lafont, Thierry; Gamelin, Erick; Bugat, Roland; Canal, Pierre; Chatelut, Etienne
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut Claudius-Regaud and Universite Paul-Sabatier, Toulouse, Fr.
SOURCE: Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics (St. Louis) (2000), 68(3), 270-279
CODEN: CLPTAT; ISSN: 0009-9236

PUBLISHER: Mosby, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine the interpatient and intrapatient variability of the Michaelis-Menten plasma parameters of 5-fluorouracil administered according to a schedule combining a bolus of 400 mg/m2 followed by 22-h infusion of 600 mg/m2 for 2 consecutive days. Patients: A pharmacokinetic population approach was used to analyze the data from 21 patients with colorectal cancer. Results: The 5-fluorouracil plasma concns. vs. time were best described by a two-compartment model with nonlinear elimination from the central compartment. The relationships between the pharmacokinetic parameters and patient characteristics were tested. On day 1 the mean values (with interindividual variability as expressed by the coefficient of variation) were 1390 mg · h-1 (20%), and 5.57 mg · L-1 (22%) for the maximum rate of elimination, and the half-saturating plasma concentration The maximum rate of elimination was pos. correlated to the body surface area and the percentage of liver involvement by metastatic disease determined by tomodensitometric examination The model was successfully tested with independent data sets corresponding to other schedules. The anal. of this intrapatient variability showed that the half-saturating plasma concentration increased from day 1 to day 2, especially in the patients with low lymphocyte cell dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase activity. Conclusion: The pharmacokinetic parameters obtained in this study would be useful to predict the 5-fluorouracil plasma concns. following other schedules of administration of 5-fluorouracil and to study the possible pharmacokinetic interactions between 5-fluorouracil and other drugs.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 8 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:253473 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:306010
TITLE: Correlation between uracil and dihydrouracil plasma ratio, fluorouracil (5-FU) pharmacokinetic parameters, and tolerance in patients with advanced colorectal cancer: a potential interest for predicting 5-FU toxicity and determining optimal 5-FU dosage
AUTHOR(S): Gamelin, E.; Boisdron-Celle, M.; Guerin-Meyer, V.; Delva, R.; Lortholary, A.; Genevieve, F.; Larra, F.; Ifrah, N.; Robert, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departement d'Oncologie Medicale and d'Oncopharmacologie, Centre Paul Papin, Angers, 49033, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Oncology (1999), 17(4), 1105-1110
CODEN: JCONDN; ISSN: 0732-183X
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Patients with genetic fluorouracil (5-FU) catabolic deficiencies are at high risk for severe toxicity. To predict 5-FU catabolic deficiencies and toxic side effects, we conducted a prospective study of patients treated for advanced colorectal cancer by high-dose 5-FU. Eighty-one patients were treated with weekly infusions of 5-FU and folinic acid. The initial 5-FU dose of 1,300 mg/m2 was individually adjusted according to a dose-adjustment chart. Plasma concns. of uracil (U) and its dihydrogenated metabolite, dihydrouracil (UH2), were measured before treatment, and the ratio of UH2 to U was calculated Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic studies were conducted to look for a relationship between the ratio of UH2 to U and 5-FU metabolic outcome and tolerance. The UH2-U ratios were normally distributed (mean value, 2.82;

range, 0.35 to 7.13) and were highly correlated to (1) 5-FU plasma levels after the first course of treatment (r =.58), (2) 5-FU plasma clearance (r =.639), and (3) individual optimal therapeutic 5-FU dose (r =.65). Toxic side effects were observed only in patients with initial UH2-U ratios of less than 1.8. No adverse effects were noted in patients with UH2-U ratios of greater than 2.25. The UH2-U ratio, easily determined before treatment, could help to identify patients with metabolic deficiency and, therefore, a risk of toxicity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 9 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:265236 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:12401
TITLE: Long-term weekly treatment of colorectal metastatic cancer with fluorouracil and leucovorin: results of a multicentric prospective trial of fluorouracil dosage optimization by pharmacokinetic monitoring in 152 patients
AUTHOR(S): Gamelin, E.; Boisdron-Celle, M.; Delva, R.; Regimbeau, C.; Cailleux, P. E.; Alleaume, C.; Maillet, M. L.; Goudier, M. J.; Sire, M.; Person-Joly, M. C.; Maigre, M.; Maillart, P.; Fety, R.; Burtin, P.; Lortholary, A.; Dumesnil, Y.; Picon, L.; Geslin, J.; Gesta, P.; Danquechin-Dorval, E.; Larra, F.; Robert, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Service d'Oncologie Medicale et de Pharmacologie Clinique, Centre Paul Papin, Angers, 49033, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Oncology (1998), 16(4), 1470-1478
CODEN: JCONDN; ISSN: 0732-183X
PUBLISHER: W. B. Saunders Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Therapeutic intensification of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) with individual dose adjustment was studied in a multicentric phase II prospective trial. Weekly high-dose 5-FU was administered by 8-h infusion with 400 mg leucovorin/m2. The initial dose of 5-FU (1300 mg/m2) was adjusted weekly according to plasma 5-FU levels, to reach the therapeutic range previously determined. Toxicity was mainly diarrhea (39%, with 5% grade 3) and hand-foot syndrome (30%, with 2% grade 3). Among 117 patients with measurable disease, 18 had a complete response, 48 a partial response, 35 a minor response and stable disease, and 16 progressive disease. Median overall survival time was 19 mo. The therapeutic plasma 5-FU range was rapidly reached with a variable 5-FU dose in the patient population: mean, 1803 mg/m2/wk (range, 950-3396). Thirteen patients were immediately in the toxic dose zone, whereas 51 required a ≥50% dose increase. Thus, individual 5-FU dose adjustment with pharmacokinetic monitoring provided a high survival rate and percentage of responses, with good tolerance.
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 10 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:276451 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:12244
TITLE: Determination of unbound platinum after oxaliplatin administration: comparison of currently available methods and influence of various parameters
AUTHOR(S): Gamelin, E.; Boisdron-Celle, M.; Lebouil, A.; Turcant, A.; Cailleux, A.; Krikorian, A.;

Brienza, S.; Cvitkovic, E.; Larra, F.; Robert, J.; Allain, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Medical Oncology & Clinical Pharmacology, Centre Pual-Papin, Centre Regional Lutte Contre Cancer, Angers, 49033, Fr.
SOURCE: Anti-Cancer Drugs (1998), 9(3), 223-228
CODEN: ANTDEV; ISSN: 0959-4973
PUBLISHER: Rapid Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Variations in plasma protein binding may have profound effects on both disposition and activity of drugs, especially for those which are tightly bound to proteins, such as anticancer platinum derivs. Methods of separation of the non-protein-bound fraction and some tech. parameters may influence the results. We have compared ultrafiltration and ultracentrifugation, as well as the effect of potentially interfering factors, upon the determination of the plasma unbound platinum fraction after oxaliplatin administration to cancer patients. Ultrafiltration and ultracentrifugation provided very closely correlated results, so that either technique can be used. The ultrafiltration cut-off (3000-30 000 Da) devices, the type of tube for blood sampling and the type of anticoagulant (none, lithium heparinate or EDTA) did not influence the results markedly. In contrast, results were greatly influenced by freezing: erratic results were obtained on thawed plasma when compared with those on fresh serum or plasma. Consequences may be important in usual practice, since many pharmacokinetic studies are carried out in multicentric trials with plasma processing centralized in one reference laboratory The methods for the determination of protein-drug binding should be standardized and guidelines elaborated where optimal conditions for each type of binding assay are given.
REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 11 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:714446 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:355014
TITLE: A simple chromatographic method for the analysis of pyrimidines and their dihydrogenated metabolites
AUTHOR(S): Gamelin, E.; Boisdron-Celle, M.; Larra, F.; Robert, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire d'Oncopharmacologie, Centre Paul-Papin, Angers, 49033, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Liquid Chromatography & Related Technologies (1997), 20(19), 3155-3172
CODEN: JLCTFC; ISSN: 1082-6076
PUBLISHER: Dekker
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A simple, sensitive and accurate liquid-chromatog. method was developed for the simultaneous determination of uracil, 5-fluorouracil and their dihydrogenated metabolites in plasma. This method offers a useful tool for the detection of defects in pyrimidine degradation HPLC was carried out on serial Spherisorb ODS1 (10-cm) and ODS2 (25-cm) columns, with 10 mM phosphate buffer, pH 3.0, as the mobile phase and UV detection at 205 nm. Many parameters, such as mobile phase pH, ionic strength, and column temperature, had a marked influence on the results. The ratio dihydrouracil/uracil was calculated, and a Gaussian distribution of this ratio was found in a population of healthy volunteers.
REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 12 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:427217 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:103877
TITLE: Cumulative pharmacokinetic study of oxaliplatin, administered every three weeks, combined with 5-fluorouracil in colorectal cancer patients
AUTHOR(S): Gamelin, erick; Le Bouil, Anne; Boisdron-Celle, Michele; Turcant, Alain; Delva, Remy; Cailleux, Annick; Krikorian, Anais; Brienza, Silvano; Cvitkovic, Esteban; Robert, Jacques; Larra, Francis; Allain, Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Oncology and Clinical Pharmacology, Centre Paul Papin, Centre Regional de Lutte Contre le Cancer, Angers, 49033, Fr.
SOURCE: Clinical Cancer Research (1997), 3(6), 891-899
CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432
PUBLISHER: American Association for Cancer Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The cumulative pharmacokinetic pattern of oxaliplatin, a new diamminecyclohexane platinum derivative, was studied in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. Oxaliplatin was administered by i.v. infusion (130 mg/M2) over 2 h every 3 wk, and 5-fluorouracil and leucovorin were administered weekly. A very sensitive method, inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry, allowed for the determination of total plasma and ultracentrifugable (UC) and RBC platinum levels on day 1, at 0, 2, and 5 h, and on days 8, 15, and 22. Sixteen patients underwent three or more courses, and six of them underwent six or more courses. The platinum concentration curves were quite similar from one course to another, with a high peak value 2 h after administration (day 1, Cmax = 3201±609 μg/L) and a rapid decrease (day 8, 443±99 μg/L). Cmax of both total and UC platinum levels in plasma remained unchanged throughout the treatment. The mean total platinum half-life in plasma was 9 days. The authors found residual levels of total platinum on day 22 (161±45 μg/L), but the authors observed no significant accumulation for the four first cycles (P = 0.57). In contrast, platinum accumulated significantly in RBCs after three courses (+91% at day 22 of the third cycle vs. day 22 of the first cycle, P = 0.000018), and its half-life there was equivalent to that of RBCs. The patterns of UC and total platinum concentration curves were very similar and correlated significantly (P < 10-6) at all sampling times. The mean UC:total platinum ratio was 15% at day 1 and 5% at days 8, 15, and 22 in the 3-wk treatment course. Unlike cisplatin, which rapidly accumulates in plasma as both free and bound platinum, oxaliplatin does not accumulate in plasma, but it does accumulate in RBCs, after repeated cycles at the currently recommended dose (130 mg/M2) and schedule of administration (every 3 wk).

REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L74 ANSWER 13 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:469684 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:185285
TITLE: Rapid and sensitive high-performance liquid chromatographic analysis of halogenopyrimidines in plasma
AUTHOR(S): Gamelin, E.; Boisdron-Celle, M.; Turcant, A.; Larra, F.; Allain, P.; Robert, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Pharmacology, Centre Paul Papin, 2 Rue Moll, Angers, 49000, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, B: Biomedical Sciences and Applications (1997), 695(2), 409-416

CODEN: JCBBEP; ISSN: 0378-4347
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Recent studies have stressed the need for individual adjustment of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) dosage. Most of the techniques previously reported are not well adapted to routine application. We describe a sensitive, selective and simple HPLC technique under isocratic conditions for the quantitation of 5-FU and other halogenopyrimidines. The proportion of reagents and internal standard were optimized to allow the use of minitubes, particularly adapted to large series of plasma assays. High extraction yield, 75% for 5-FU and 90% for 5-bromouracil and 5-chlorouracil, was obtained using 1.2 mL isopropanol-Et acetate (15:85, volume/volume) following precipitation of plasma proteins with 300 mg ammonium sulfate. The mobile phase was 0.01 M phosphate buffer (pH 3.0). Uracil and 5-fluorouracil were fully resolved with Spherisorb ODS2 column. The limits of quantitation and detection in human plasma were 6 ng mL-1 and 3 ng mL-1, resp., for all compds. studied. The total anal. time required for each run was 25 min. Final results could be given within 90 min of blood sampling. At least 50 plasma samples could be analyzed per day. This method has been successfully used for monitoring 5-FU-based treatments.
REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d 14-19 ibib ab

L74 ANSWER 14 OF 19 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007183629 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 17064846
TITLE: 5-Fluorouracil-related severe toxicity: a comparison of different methods for the pretherapeutic detection of dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency.
AUTHOR: Boisdron-Celle M; Remaud G; Traore S; Poirier A L; Gamelin L; Morel A; Gamelin E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Oncopharmacology and Pharmacogenetic Laboratory, INSERM U564, Centre Paul Papin, 2 rue Moll, 49933 Angers cedex 9, France.
SOURCE: Cancer letters, (2007 May 8) Vol. 249, No. 2, pp. 271-82. Electronic Publication: 2006-10-24. Journal code: 7600053. ISSN: 0304-3835.
PUB. COUNTRY: Ireland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200706
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Mar 2007
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jun 2007
Entered Medline: 4 Jun 2007
AB 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU)-related early toxicity, due to a metabolic deficiency, is rare but is potentially severe and even lethal (0.1%). It is due to dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPYD) gene polymorphism or some epigenetic factors. The detection of metabolic change could prevent severe toxicity, but until now it has not been carried out in clinical practice. PURPOSE: To find the simplest and most accurate pretherapeutic test to predict DPD deficiency in patients treated with 5-FU by comparing different approaches. RESULTS: Two hundred and fifty two French Caucasian patients treated by 5-FU infusion were studied. A two-step strategy, combining firstly SNP detection and uracil plasma measurement, followed, in cases where metabolic deficiency was

suspected, by dihydrouracil/uracil ratio determination to confirm deficiency and to determine the optimum 5-FU dosage, appeared the best approach, with 83% and 82% sensitivity and specificity, respectively. CONCLUSION: These data support the future use of this approach, suitable to clinical practice, as screening test to identify DPD deficiency before 5-FU-based therapy.

L74 ANSWER 15 OF 19 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004316128 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15217938
TITLE: Prevention of oxaliplatin-related neurotoxicity by calcium and magnesium infusions: a retrospective study of 161 patients receiving oxaliplatin combined with 5-Fluorouracil and leucovorin for advanced colorectal cancer.
AUTHOR: Gamelin Laurence; Boisdron-Celle Michele ; Delva Remy; Guerin-Meyer Veronique; Ifrah Norbert; Morel Alain; Gamelin Erick
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Oncology and Oncopharmacology, INSERM U564, Anticancer Centre Paul Papin, Angers Cedex, France.
SOURCE: Clinical cancer research : an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research, (2004 Jun 15) Vol. 10, No. 12 Pt 1, pp. 4055-61. Journal code: 9502500. ISSN: 1078-0432.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200501
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Jun 2004
Last Updated on STN: 4 Jan 2005
Entered Medline: 3 Jan 2005

AB PURPOSE: Oxaliplatin is active in colorectal cancer. Sensory neurotoxicity is its dose-limiting toxicity. It may come from an effect on neuronal voltage-gated Na channels, via the liberation one its metabolite, oxalate. We decided to use Ca and Mg as oxalate chelators. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: A retrospective cohort of 161 patients treated with oxaliplatin + 5-fluorouracil and leucovorin for advanced colorectal cancer, with three regimens of oxaliplatin (85 mg/m(2)/2w, 100/2w, 130/3w) was identified. Ninety-six patients received infusions of Ca gluconate and Mg sulfate (1 g) before and after oxaliplatin (Ca/Mg group) and 65 did not. RESULTS: Only 4% of patients withdrew for neurotoxicity in the Ca/Mg group versus 31% in the control group (P = 0.000003). The tumor response rate was similar in both groups. The percentage of patients with grade 3 distal paresthesia was lower in Ca/Mg group (7 versus 26%, P = 0.001). Acute symptoms such as distal and lingual paresthesia were much less frequent and severe (P = 10(-7)), and pseudolaryngospasm was never reported in Ca/Mg group. At the end of the treatment, 20% of patients in Ca/Mg group had neuropathy versus 45% (P = 0.003). Patients with grade 2 and 3 at the end of the treatment in the 85 mg/m(2) oxaliplatin group recovered significantly more rapidly from neuropathy than patients without Ca/Mg. CONCLUSIONS: Ca/Mg infusions seem to reduce incidence and intensity of acute oxaliplatin-induced symptoms and might delay cumulative neuropathy, especially in 85 mg/m(2) oxaliplatin dosage.

L74 ANSWER 16 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:408722 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200408722
TITLE: Oxaliplatin neurotoxicity: Pathogenic mechanism and

therapeutic approach.
AUTHOR(S): Gamelin, Laurence [Reprint author]; Boisdron-Celle, Michele [Reprint author]; Craipeau, Marie-Claire [Reprint author]; Morel, Alain [Reprint author]; Gamelin, Erick [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: CRLCC Paul Papin, Angers, France
SOURCE: Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting, (March, 2002) Vol. 43, pp. 492. print. Meeting Info.: 93rd Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research. San Francisco, California, USA. April 06-10, 2002. ISSN: 0197-016X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting) Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Jul 2002 Last Updated on STN: 23 Sep 2002

L74 ANSWER 17 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:584637 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600595263
TITLE: Involvement of the steroid and xenobiotic receptor SXR in irinotecan resistance.
AUTHOR(S): Basseville, Agnes [Reprint Author]; Gamelin, Laurence; Boisdron-Celle, Michele; Coqueret, Olivier; Gamelin, Erick; Morel, Alain
CORPORATE SOURCE: CRLCC Paul Papin, Angers, France
SOURCE: Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting, (APR 2006) Vol. 47, pp. 298-299. Meeting Info.: 97th Annual Meeting of the American-Association-for-Cancer-Research (AACR). Washington, DC, USA. April 01 -05, 2006. Amer Assoc Canc Res. ISSN: 0197-016X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting) Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Nov 2006 Last Updated on STN: 8 Nov 2006

L74 ANSWER 18 OF 19 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006169851 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: [Oxaliplatin neurotoxicity]. NEUROTOXICITE DE L'OXALIPLATINE.
AUTHOR: Gamelin L.; Boisdron-Celle M.; Morel A.; Gamelin E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: L. Gamelin, Service de Toxicologie, Centre Antipoisons, CHU Angers, Angers, France
SOURCE: Bulletin du Cancer, (2006) Vol. 93, No. SPEC. ISS., pp. S17-S22. . Refs: 26 ISSN: 0007-4551 E-ISSN: 1769-6917 CODEN: BUCABS
COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
048 Gastroenterology

LANGUAGE: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; French
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Apr 2006
Last Updated on STN: 28 Apr 2006

AB Oxaliplatin is a reference drug in the treatment of digestive-tract tumors, especially colorectal cancer. Its toxicity profile is dominated by a peripheral sensitive neuropathy, with neuromuscular manifestations. This neurotoxicity has 2 components: an acute toxicity characterized by a rapid onset of cold-induced distal dysesthesia and/or paresthesia, muscular contractions, numbness, stiffness, usually transient but able to evolve into a chronic, persistent sensory peripheral neuropathy that eventually causes functional impairment. A persistent sensory peripheral neuropathy may develop with prolonged treatment, eventually causing superficial and deep sensory loss, sensory ataxia and functional impairmen. This neurotoxicity is frequent, 80% of the patients and becomes chronic in 15 to 20% of the patients, sometimes irreversible. The mechanism of this neurotoxicity has been elucidated: an increased neuronal excitability is due to the action of oxaliplatin on voltage-gated sodium channels through chelation of calcium by the oxaliplatin metabolite. The prevention of this neurotoxicity is a major goal, taking in account the wide indications of this drug. Different approaches have been or an evaluated, based on pathogenic or practical concepts: 1) modifications of the administration schedule; 2) substances acting upon sodium channels: calcium-magnesium, carbamazepine, gabapentine, venlafaxin; 3) detoxifying agents and antioxydants: glutathion, amifostine, αlipoic acid, tocopherol; 4) substances used in other kinds of neuropathy: glutamine, αlipoic acid; 5) neurotrophic factors: NGF, LIF; 6) oxaliplatin analogs, with a DACH platin, without oxalate. Calcium-magnesium infusion seem to be an efficient and safe approach. Further studies are necessary for a better understanding and prevention of this neurotoxicity, potentially severe. .COPYRGT. John Libbey Eurotext.

L74 ANSWER 19 OF 19 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-40952 DRUGU P Full-text
TITLE: Involvement of the steroid and xenobiotic receptor SXR in irinotecan resistance.
AUTHOR: Basseville A; Gamelin L; Boisdron-Celle M ; Coqueret O; Gamelin E; Morel A
LOCATION: Angers, France
SOURCE: Proc.Am.Assoc.Cancer Res. (47, Abs1264, 2006) 0 Ref.
ISSN: 0197-016X
AVAIL. OF DOC.: CRLCC Paul Papin, Angers, France.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

AB The role of steroid and xenobiotic receptor (SX) in irinotecan (IT) resistance was evaluated in LS180 cells. SX when activated by IT or SN-38, induced cytochrome P450 3A4, partially responsible for IT inactivation and p21waf1. Cell cycle arrest, coupled to detoxification, would allow the cells to repair DNA damages induced by chemotherapy. The Authors try to inhibit SX by siRNA during IT/SN-38 treatment to observe the impact upon drug cytotoxicity. Given that SX can be activated by cytotoxic drugs paclitaxel (Taxol) or cisplatin and can regulate a broad range of detoxification genes, the nuclear receptor is an ideal molecular target for the manipulation of this detoxification network. (conference abstract: 97th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research, Washington, DC, USA, 01/04/2006-05/04/2006)

******* INVENTOR RESULTS *******

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     (FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:02:52 ON 04 AUG 2007)
L42          13 S L38 AND L41

=> d que l42
L2           11 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (10043-52-4/BI OR 11116-97-5/
                BI OR 135701-98-3/BI OR 144-62-7/BI OR 299-28-5/BI OR 33659-28-
                8/BI OR 471-34-1/BI OR 61825-94-3/BI OR 7439-95-4/BI OR
                7440-70-2/BI OR 7487-88-9/BI)
L3            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  61825-94-3/RN
L4            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALIPLATIN/CN
L6            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALIC ACID/CN
L7            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  144-62-7/RN
L8            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 OR L4 OR L6 OR L7
L9            9 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 NOT L8
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L11             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALIPLATIN
L14             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CANCER? OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR? OR TUM
                OUR?
L15             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANTIVIRAL? OR ANTI(W)VIRAL? OR VIRUS
                ? OR ANTIVIRUS? OR ANTI(W)VIRUS?
L16             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?VIRUS? OR ?VIRAL?
L17             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUROTOXIC?
L22             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY
                <2004 OR REVIEW/DT
L24         56622 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 OR L11
L25         62777 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 OR L24
L26        623520 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9
L27        110313 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CALCIUM/OBI (2A) (GLUCONATE/OB
                I OR CHLORIDE/OBI OR BROMOGALACTOGLUCONATE/OBI OR CARBONATE/OBI
                )
L28         19480 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM/OBI (2A) (SULFATE/OB
                I OR PIDOLATE/OBI)
L29        635324 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 OR L28 OR L26
L30          4522 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND L29
L31            59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 AND L14
L32            37 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 AND (L15 OR L16)
L33             8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 AND L17
L34            82 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 OR L32 OR L33
L36            67 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L22
L37       1444895 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  1/SC,SX
L38            38 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 AND L37
L41        254740 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  INJECT?/OBI OR ORAL?/OBI
L42            13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND L41


=> d his l70

     (FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, BIOTECHNO, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 09:14:57 ON
     04 AUG 2007)
L70            9 S L69 AND L22

=> d que l70
L10             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALATE OR OXALIC ACID
L11             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALIPLATIN
L13             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM (2A) (SULFATE OR PIDOLATE)
L14             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CANCER? OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR? OR TUM
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                OUR?
L15             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANTIVIRAL? OR ANTI(W)VIRAL? OR VIRUS
                ? OR ANTIVIRUS? OR ANTI(W)VIRUS?
L16             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?VIRUS? OR ?VIRAL?
L17             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUROTOXIC?
L22             QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY
                <2004 OR REVIEW/DT
L24         56622 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 OR L11
L27        110313 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CALCIUM/OBI (2A) (GLUCONATE/OB
                I OR CHLORIDE/OBI OR BROMOGALACTOGLUCONATE/OBI OR CARBONATE/OBI
                )
L28         19480 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM/OBI (2A) (SULFATE/OB
                I OR PIDOLATE/OBI)
L39       1286494 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (TREAT#/OBI OR TREATMENT#/OBI
                OR PREVENT?/OBI OR CURE#/OBI)
L41        254740 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  INJECT?/OBI OR ORAL?/OBI
L56         52321 SEA L24
L57         61889 SEA L27
L58         18226 SEA L28
L59         78565 SEA L57 OR L58
L60           947 SEA L56 AND L59
L61            53 SEA L60 AND L14
L62             5 SEA L60 AND L15
L63            10 SEA L60 AND L16
L64            25 SEA L60 AND L17
L65            63 SEA (L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64)
L66            42 SEA L39 AND L65
L67            25 SEA L41 AND L65
L68            47 SEA L66 OR L67
L69            17 SEA L68 NOT L13
L70             9 SEA L69 AND L22


=> dup rem l42 l70
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L42
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L70
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                  ANSWER '15' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                  ANSWERS '16-18' FROM FILE EMBASE
                  ANSWERS '19-21' FROM FILE DRUGU

=> d 1-13 ibib ed ab hitind

L75  ANSWER 1 OF 21  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2006:149000  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          144:219302
TITLE:                    Composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic
                          acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of
                          augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that
                          antagonize gluconeogenesis from non-glucose carbon
                          based substrates for treatment of cancer
INVENTOR(S):              Mazzio, Elizabeth Anne; Soliman, Karam F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
                          Ser. No. 909,590, abandoned.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
```

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
US 2006035981	A1	20060216	US 2005-233279		20050920	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-491841P	P	20030802	<--
			US 2004-540525P	P	20040129	
			US 2004-909590	B2	20040802	

ED Entered STN: 17 Feb 2006

AB This invention discloses a method and formulation for treatment/prevention of human and animal cancers. The invention is designed to exploit the vulnerability of cancer with regards to its anaerobic requirement for non-oxidative phosphorylation of glucose to derive energy, which is opposite to the host. The composition is comprised of a combination of one or more of (A) 2,3-dimethoxy-5-methyl-1,4-benzoquinone, ubiquinones (B) compound(s) capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation such as a riboflavin containing compound and/or ubiquinone (C) 2',3,4,5,7- pentahydroxyflavone or a lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor and (D) compds. (s) that antagonize gluconeogenesis from non-glucose carbon based substrates. The combination of these substances should favor oxidative loss of carbon through decarboxylation reactions, suppress gluconeogenesis and initiate collapse of glycolysis in tumor tissue, a chemical manipulation that should be non-toxic or perhaps even beneficial to normal respiring host tissue. Pilot studies indicate the treatment to be effective without side effects.

INCL 514690000; 514045000; 514051000; 514027000; 514251000; 424725000; 424748000; 424756000; 424745000; 424746000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT Lymphoma
(Burkitt's; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(aerosols; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Neuroglia, neoplasm
(astrocytoma; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Tea products
(beverages, green; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Uterus, neoplasm
(cervix; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT Acute lymphocytic leukemia
Acute myeloid leukemia
Adrenal gland, neoplasm
Antitumor agents
Antitumor agents
Bile duct, neoplasm
Binders
Bladder, neoplasm
Bone, neoplasm
Brain, neoplasm
Bronchi, neoplasm
Carcinoma
Central nervous system, neoplasm
Combination chemotherapy
Digestive tract, neoplasm
Electrolytic solutions
Emulsifying agents
Eye, neoplasm
Fillers
Foaming agents
Gallbladder, neoplasm
Gluconeogenesis
Head and Neck, neoplasm
Hematopoietic neoplasm
Hodgkin's disease
Humectants
Kidney, neoplasm
Liver, neoplasm
Lung, neoplasm
Lymphoma
Mammary gland, neoplasm
Mouth, neoplasm
Myristica
Neuroglia, neoplasm
Nose, neoplasm
Ovary, neoplasm
Oxidative phosphorylation, biological
Pancreas, neoplasm
Parathyroid gland, neoplasm
Pituitary gland, neoplasm
Prostate gland, neoplasm
Rosmarinus officinalis
Skin, neoplasm
Stomach, neoplasm
Surfactants
Syzygium aromaticum
Thyroid gland, neoplasm
Zingiber officinale
Natural products, pharmaceutical
RL: BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer
)
IT Alcohols, biological studies

Carbohydrates, biological studies
Corrinoids
Glycols, biological studies
Hydroquinones
Interferons
Lipids, biological studies
Polyketides
Proteins
Quassinoids
Steroids, biological studies
Ubiquinones
Waxes
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer
)

IT Drug delivery systems
(emollients; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(emulsions; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Uterus, neoplasm
(endometrium; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(enemas; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Eucalyptus
Juglans nigra
Salvia
(extract of; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(foams; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(gels; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Neoplasm

(head and neck; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Brain, neoplasm
(hypothalamus; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liqs., dispersions; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liqs.; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Respiration, animal
(mitochondrial; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Perfumes
(myrrh; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Astrocyte
(neoplasm, astrocytoma; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(pastes; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyphenols, nonpolymeric; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT Ubiquinones
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(reduced; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT AIDS (disease)
(related cancer; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT Lactones
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(simalikalactone; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid
dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT Body, anatomical
(sinus, tumor; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solids; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(suspensions; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)
IT Connective tissue, disease
(tumor; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid

dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT 94219-29-1, CoA ligase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(acetate, inhibition of; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic
acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT 9001-16-5, Cytochrome c oxidase 9001-60-9, Lactic acid dehydrogenase 9027-03-6, Ubiquinol:cytochrome c oxidoreductase 9028-04-0, NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase 9028-11-9 37205-63-3, ATP synthase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer
)

IT 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-44-2, Mercaptopurine 50-76-0, Actinomycin D 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-91-9, Floxuridine 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 51-75-2, Mechlorethamine 52-24-4, Thiotepa 53-19-0, Mitotane 55-98-1, Busulfan 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-22-7, Vincristine 58-85-5, Biotin 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic Acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 60-18-4, Tyrosine, biological studies 63-91-2, Phenylalanine, biological studies 65-23-6, Pyridoxine 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-83-4 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 99-96-7, biological studies 99-96-7D, p-Hydroxybenzoic acid, polyprenol esters 117-39-5, Quercetin 125-84-8, Aminoglutethimide 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 146-14-5, Flavin adenine dinucleotide 146-17-8, Flavin mononucleotide 147-94-4, Cytarabine 148-82-3, Melphalan 154-42-7, Thioguanine 154-93-8, Carmustine 156-39-8 299-75-2, Treosulfan 305-03-3, Chlorambucil 306-23-0 480-16-0, Morin 488-81-3, Ribitol 582-60-5, 5,6-Dimethylbenzimidazole 645-05-6, Hexamethylmelamine 671-16-9, Procarbazine 865-21-4, Vinblastine 989-51-5, Epigallocatechin gallate 1404-00-8, Mitomycin 1990-01-8, Glaucarubolone 2382-48-1, Ubichromenol 2535-20-8 2920-99-2 3778-73-2, Ifosfamide 4342-03-4, Dacarbazine 6703-77-1, Ubichromanol 7400-08-0 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9015-68-3, Asparaginase 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 13010-47-4, Lomustine 13311-84-7, Flutamide 13909-09-6, Semustine 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 17528-72-2, Tetrahydrobiopterin 18378-89-7, Plicamycin 18883-66-4, Streptozocin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21679-14-1, Fludarabine 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 29767-20-2, Teniposide 33069-62-4, Taxol 33419-42-0, Etoposide 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 53643-48-4, Vin-desine 53714-56-0, Leuprolide 53910-25-1, Pentostatin 56420-45-2, Epirubicin 57828-26-9, Lipoic acid 58957-92-9, Idarubicin 61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin 65271-80-9, Mitozantrone 71486-22-1, Vinorelbine 71491-01-5 95058-81-4, Gemcitabine 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 112887-68-0, Tomu-dex 114977-28-5, Taxotere 123123-32-0, Bullata-cin 123948-87-8, Topotecan
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer
)

IT 9055-15-6, Oxidoreductase

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ferredoxin, inhibition of; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT 9001-52-9, Fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase 9012-83-3, Citrate lyase 9013-48-3, Malate synthase 9014-19-1, Pyruvate carboxylase 9023-93-2, Acetyl CoA carboxylase 9024-25-3, Aconitase 9025-76-7, Phosphoglycolate phosphatase 9027-23-0, Ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase 9028-71-1, Glycolate oxidase 9045-78-7, Isocitrate lyase 9074-02-6, Malic enzyme 37211-69-1, 2,3-Diphosphoglycerate mutase 37250-89-8, Glycolaldehyde dehydrogenase 37289-44-4, Propionyl CoA carboxylase 37341-55-2, Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibition of; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

IT 605-94-7, 2,3-Dimethoxy-5-methyl-1,4 benzoquinone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibition of; composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

L75 ANSWER 2 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:416953 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:62980
TITLE: Supportive care in the management of colon cancer
AUTHOR(S): Morse, Michael A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, USA
SOURCE: Supportive Cancer Therapy (2006), 3(3), 158-170
CODEN: SCTUBU; ISSN: 1543-2912
PUBLISHER: CIG Media Group
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 16 Apr 2007
AB A review. Patients with colorectal cancer present a number of supportive care challenges including those related to the underlying disease, such as gastrointestinal obstruction, nausea, anorexia, and fatigue, and those caused by the treatments, such as oral mucositis, neuropathy, and chemotherapy-induced diarrhea. Unique toxicities can accompany specific routes of administration of colon cancer drugs such as hand-foot syndrome with oral capecitabine and continuous infusion fluorouracil and biliary sclerosis with intrahepatic arterial floxuridine. The newer targeted therapies also present new toxicities, such as cardiovascular events and wound-healing complications with bevacizumab and rash and hypomagnesemia with cetuximab. Recent addns. to the therapeutic armamentarium have presented new challenges, such as oxaliplatin-induced peripheral neuropathy, capecitabine-induced hand-foot syndrome, cetuximab-induced rash, and bevacizumab-associated arterial thrombotic events, bowel perforation, hypertension, and wound-healing complications. This article focuses on the prevention and management of several of these more common symptoms and toxicities.
CC 1-0 (Pharmacology)
ST review colon cancer supportive care nausea gastrointestinal obstruction anorexia
IT Intestine, neoplasm

(colon; well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care in management of colon cancer patient)

IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy; well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care for management of treatment-induced neuropathy in colon cancer patient)

IT Skin, disease
(rash; well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care in management of cetuximab-induced rash in colon cancer patient)

IT Inflammation
Mouth, disease
(stomatitis; well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care for management of treatment-induced oral mucositis in colon cancer patient)

IT Anorexia
(well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care for management of anorexia in colon cancer patient)

IT Fatigue, biological
(well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care for management of fatigue in colon cancer patient)

IT Nausea
(well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care for management of nausea in colon cancer patient)

IT Diarrhea
(well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care for management of treatment-induced diarrhea in colon cancer patient)

IT Cardiovascular system, disease
(well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care in management of bevacizumab-induced cardiovascular disease in colon cancer patient)

IT Wound healing
(well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care in management of bevacizumab-induced wound-healing complication in colon cancer patient)

IT Human
(well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care in management of colon cancer patient)

IT 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hypomagnesemia; well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care in management of cetuximab-induced hypomagnesemia in colon cancer patient)

IT 50-91-9, Floxuridine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(intrahepatic arterial fluoxuridine accompanied biliary sclerosis in colon cancer patient)

IT 51-21-8, Fluorouracil
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral capecitabine and continuous of fluorouracil accompanied hand-foot syndrome in colon cancer)

IT 154361-50-9, Capecitabine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral capecitabine and continuous of fluorouracil accompanied hand-foot syndrome in colon cancer patient)

IT 216974-75-3, Bevacizumab

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care in management of bevacizumab-induced cardiovascular disease and wound-healing complication in colon cancer patient)

IT 205923-56-4, Cetuximab
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care in management of cetuximab-induced rash and hypomagnesemia in colon cancer patient)

IT 61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(well-defined care pathways have been established as supportive care in management of oxaliplatin-induced peripheral neuropathy in colon cancer patient)

REFERENCE COUNT: 108 THERE ARE 108 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L75 ANSWER 3 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:534192 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:89101
TITLE: Preparation of carboxylic acid, phosphate, or phosphonate substituted (quinazolin-4-yl)amines as capsaicin receptor modulators
INVENTOR(S): Bakthavatchalam, Rajagopal; Blum, Charles A.; Brielmann, Harry; Caldwell, Timothy M.; De Lombaert, Stephane; Hodgetts, Kevin J.; Zheng, Xiaozhang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neurogen Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004055004	A1	20040701	WO 2003-US39607	20031212 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2509239	A1	20040701	CA 2003-2509239	20031212 <--
AU 2003300898	A1	20040709	AU 2003-300898	20031212 <--
US 2004156869	A1	20040812	US 2003-735607	20031212 <--
EP 1569926	A1	20050907	EP 2003-813411	20031212 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN 1726205	A	20060125	CN 2003-80105815	20031212 <--
JP 2006515847	T	20060608	JP 2004-560828	20031212 <--
US 2006089354	A1	20060427	US 2005-539031	20050613 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-433139P P 20021213 <--
WO 2003-US39607 W 20031212 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:89101

ED Entered STN: 02 Jul 2004

AB Title acid-substituted (quinazolin-4-yl)amines and analogs (I) [wherein V, W, X, Y, and Z = independently N, CR1, with the proviso that at least one of V and X = N; U = N, CR2, with the proviso that if V and X = N, then U = CR2; R1 = independently H, halo, OH, CN, NH2, CO2H, (halo)alkyl, (halo)alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, (di)alkylamino; R2 = H, halo, CN, NO2, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl optionally interrupted by O, S, SO, SO2, CO, OCO, CO2, OCO2, CHNH, NHCO, NHSO2, SO2NH, NH, OPO2(OH), or PO2(OH); Ar1 and Ar2 = independently (un)substituted carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl; and pharmaceutically acceptable forms thereof] were prepared as modulators of capsaicin receptors, especially the vanilloid receptor 1 (VR1). For example, 2-tert-butyl-5-nitrophenol was condensed with 2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)ethanol, and the resulting nitrophenyl ether reduced to give the substituted aniline. Condensation of the phenylamine with 4-chloro-7-(3-trifluoromethylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4-ol, followed by deprotection, coupling with L-proline Me ester, and saponification provided II. In competition binding assays, invention compds. exhibited Ki ≤ 1 μM for VR1 expressed in human embryonic kidney (HEK293) cells. Thus, I and their pharmaceutical compns. are useful for treating disorders associated with pathol. receptor activation, such as pain, in humans, domesticated companion animals, and livestock animals (no data).

IC ICM C07D401-04
ICS C07D471-04; C07F009-09; C07F009-38

CC 28-16 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 63

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; preparation of acid-substituted (quinazolin-4-yl)amines as VR1 inhibitors for treatment of pain and other VR1-mediated conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; preparation of acid-substituted (quinazolin-4-yl)amines as VR1 inhibitors for treatment of pain and other VR1-mediated conditions)

IT Dyspepsia
Flatulence
Headache
Menstruation
Musculoskeletal diseases
Neoplasm
Osteoarthritis
Parturition
Rheumatoid arthritis
Surgery
(treatment of pain associated with; preparation of acid-substituted (quinazolin-4-yl)amines as VR1 inhibitors for treatment of pain and other VR1-mediated conditions)

IT 95-92-1, Diethyl oxalate 455-14-1, 4-Trifluoromethylaniline 769-92-6, 4-tert-Butylaniline 1623-08-1, Dibenzyl phosphate 2577-48-2, L-Proline methyl ester 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxysuccinimide 66762-68-3 102229-10-7, 2-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)ethanol 442847-11-2, 2-tert-Butyl-5-nitrophenol 573675-83-9, 4-Chloro-7-(3-trifluoromethylpyridin-2-yl)quinazoline 714956-69-1 714956-71-5 714956-74-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of acid-substituted (quinazolin-4-yl)amines as VR1 inhibitors for treatment of pain and other VR1-mediated conditions)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(reducing capsaicin receptor mobilization of; preparation of acid-substituted (quinazolin-4-yl)amines as VR1 inhibitors for treatment of pain and other VR1-mediated conditions)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L75 ANSWER 4 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41116 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:105248
TITLE: Synthesis and antiproliferative effects of 1α,24(S)-dihydroxyvitamin D2, and use with other agents
INVENTOR(S): Bishop, Charles W.; Knutson, Joyce C.; Strugnell, Stephen; Mazess, Richard B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bone Care International, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2002 32,179.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004009958	A1	20040115	US 2003-390953	20030318 <--
WO 9212165	A1	19920723	WO 1992-US313	19920107 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, NO, PL, RU, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
EP 914825	A2	19990512	EP 1998-110802	19920107 <--
EP 914825	A3	19990519		
EP 914825	B1	20030521		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC				
US 5786348	A	19980728	US 1995-477930	19950607 <--
US 5789397	A	19980804	US 1995-485184	19950607 <--
US 6166000	A	20001226	US 1995-472499	19950607 <--
US 6143910	A	20001107	US 1998-211984	19981214 <--
US 6251883	B1	20010626	US 1998-211991	19981214 <--
US 2002032179	A1	20020314	US 2001-891963	20010626 <--
US 6538037	B2	20030325		
CA 2451039	A1	20030109	CA 2002-2451039	20020626 <--
WO 2003002110	A1	20030109	WO 2002-US20317	20020626 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002315463	A1	20030303	AU 2002-315463	20020626 <--
AU 2002315463	B2	20070531		
EP 1408939	A1	20040421	EP 2002-742318	20020626 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
CN 1520288	A	20040811	CN 2002-812836	20020626 <--
JP 2004535441	T	20041125	JP 2003-508349	20020626 <--
AU 2004222310	A1	20040930	AU 2004-222310	20040316 <--
CA 2517125	A1	20040930	CA 2004-2517125	20040316 <--

WO 2004082631 A2 20040930 WO 2004-US8136 20040316 <--
WO 2004082631 A3 20051229
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1617810 A2 20060125 EP 2004-749390 20040316 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK
BR 2004008468 A 20060404 BR 2004-8468 20040316 <--
CN 1774242 A 20060517 CN 2004-80007470 20040316 <--
JP 2006520791 T 20060914 JP 2006-507271 20040316 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1991-637867 B2 19910108 <--
WO 1992-US313 A2 19920107 <--
US 1992-940246 B1 19920828 <--
US 1994-275641 B1 19940714 <--
US 1995-515801 B2 19950816 <--
US 1998-211991 A2 19981214 <--
US 2001-891963 A2 20010626 <--
EP 1992-904947 A3 19920107 <--
WO 2002-US20317 W 20020626 <--
US 2003-390953 A 20030318 <--
WO 2004-US8136 A 20040316

ED Entered STN: 18 Jan 2004

AB The invention discloses the hormonally active, natural metabolite 1α,24(S)-dihydroxyvitamin D2 and a method of preparing this metabolite and the nonbiol. epimer 1α,24(R)-dihydroxyvitamin D2. The invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition including a pharmaceutically effective amount of 1α,24(S)-dihydroxyvitamin D2, to a method of controlling abnormal calcium metabolism by administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of the compound, and to a method of treating hyperproliferative diseases by administering the compound The method also includes the co-administration of cytotoxic agents with the 1α,24(S)-dihydroxyvitamin D2.

IC ICM A61K031-7072
ICS A61K031-704; A61K031-59; A61K031-525; A61K031-337; A61K031-28
INCL 514167000; X51-4 5.0; X51-425.1; X51-4 3.4; X51-444.9; X51-449.2
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 32, 63
IT Prostate gland, neoplasm
(adenocarcinoma; synthesis and antiproliferative effects of 1α,24(S)-dihydroxyvitamin D2,and use with other agents)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; synthesis and antiproliferative effects of 1α,24(S)-dihydroxyvitamin D2,and use with other agents)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; synthesis and antiproliferative effects of 1α,24(S)-dihydroxyvitamin D2,and use with other agents)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; synthesis and antiproliferative effects of 1α,24(S)-dihydroxyvitamin D2,and use with other agents)
IT Acute lymphocytic leukemia
Acute myeloid leukemia

Alkylating agents, biological
Angiogenesis inhibitors
Antitumor agents
Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
Chronic myeloid leukemia
Cosmetics
Drug interactions
Human
Mammary gland, neoplasm
Myelodysplastic syndromes
Osteoporosis
Vaccines
(synthesis and antiproliferative effects of 1α,24(S)-dihydroxyvitamin D2,and use with other agents)

IT 50-14-6, Vitamin D2 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-35-1, Thalidomide 51-21-8, 5-Fluoro-uracil 53-03-2, Prednisone 57-22-7, Vincristine 59-05-2, Methotrexate 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 148-82-3, Melphalan 154-93-8 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1404-00-8, Mitomycin 4891-15-0, Estramustine phosphate 7440-06-4D, Platinum, compds. 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 20830-81-3, Daunomycin 21679-14-1, Fludarabine 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 29069-24-7, Prednimustine 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 33419-42-0, Etoposide 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 58957-92-9, Idarubicin 60133-18-8 61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin 62683-29-8, Colony stimulating factor 110172-45-7, CI-973 114977-28-5, Docetaxel 129580-63-8, JM-216 174722-31-7, Rituximab 180288-69-1, Trastuzumab
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and antiproliferative effects of 1α,24(S)-dihydroxyvitamin D2,and use with other agents)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(transport; synthesis and antiproliferative effects of 1α,24(S)-dihydroxyvitamin D2,and use with other agents)

L75 ANSWER 5 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:176560 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:217656
TITLE: Preparation of aryl-substituted tetrahydropyrimidines and related compounds as melanocortin-4 receptor binding compounds
INVENTOR(S): Maguire, Martin P.; Dai, Mingshi; Vos, Tricia J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 216 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 632309.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6699873	B1	20040302	US 2001-778468	20010207 <--
WO 2002062766	A2	20020815	WO 2002-US3566	20020207 <--
WO 2002062766	A3	20021003		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,

LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002250029	A1	20020819	AU 2002-250029		20020207 <--
EP 1363890	A2	20031126	EP 2002-718920		20020207 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
US 2004082779	A1	20040429	US 2003-462436		20030616 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-147288P	P	19990804 <--
			US 2000-223277P	P	20000803 <--
			US 2000-632309	A2	20000804 <--
			US 2001-778468	A	20010207 <--
			WO 2002-US3566	W	20020207 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:217656
ED Entered STN: 04 Mar 2004
AB The title compds. [I and related compds.; A = CH, CF, CCl, C(alkyl), etc.; B = CH, CF, CCl, C(alkyl), etc.; C = CH, CCl, S, etc.; G, H = CH2, S; D = CH2; E, F = (un)substituted CH2; X = C(alkoxy); Y = CH, C(C.tplbond.CH), CCl, CBr, CCl, CF; Z = CH; or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] were prepared for treating a melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4-R) associated state in a mammal. For example, stirring a solution of α-tolunitrile with diisopropylamine and BuLi in hexanes at -78° under nitrogen for 1 h, followed by addition of HMPA and 1-chloromethylnaphthalene in THF, afforded 2-(2-naphthalen-1-ylethyl)benzonitrile. Heating the benzonitrile with 1,3-diaminopropane in the presence of H2S at 80° for 72 h gave the tetrahydropyrimidinyl cycloaddn. product II. The latter exhibited exemplary inhibition of MC4-R in a scintillation proximity assay. I are useful for the treatment of disorders associated with pigmentation, bones, or weight loss (no data).
IC ICM C07D235-06
ICS C07D239-06; C07D233-20; A61K031-4184; A61K031-505
INCL 514256000; 544242000; 544335000
CC 28-16 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 63
IT Cachexia
(cancerous; preparation of aryl-substituted tetrahydropyrimidines and related compds. as melanocortin-4 receptor binding compds. for treatment of pigmentation, bone, and weight loss disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; preparation of aryl-substituted tetrahydropyrimidines and related compds. as melanocortin-4 receptor binding compds. for treatment of pigmentation, bone, and weight loss disorders)
IT 59-98-3P 110-85-0P, Piperazine, preparation 130-61-0P 550-99-2P 936-49-2P 1150-41-0P 1670-14-0P 3552-64-5P 4205-91-8P 5361-15-9P 20980-22-7P 22232-71-9P 22746-09-4P 34803-66-2P 50693-78-2P 50736-94-2P 53761-49-2P 54050-86-1P 56406-50-9P 62838-27-1P 79458-26-7P 87394-63-6P 91066-99-8P 97603-94-6P 99931-82-5P 106824-02-6P 132834-58-3P 146797-21-9P 151965-25-2P 155204-26-5P, 4-Fluoro-N-[2-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl]-N-pyridin-2-ylbenzamide 175203-79-9P 179756-91-3P 292870-46-3P 314240-83-0P, 2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole hydrochloride 325798-38-7P, 2-[2-(4-Benzyloxybenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325800-01-9P, 2-(2-Benzylsulfanylphenyl)-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325800-58-6P, 2-[2-(2-Methylnaphthalen-1-ylmethylsulfanyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325800-59-7P, 1-[2-[2-(2-Chloro-6-fluorobenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-5,6-dihydro-4H-pyrimidin-1-yl]ethanone 325801-15-8P, 2-[2-(Naphthalen-1-yloxymethyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325801-17-0P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-

methoxybenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-5,5-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325801-23-8P, 2-[4-Bromo-2-(5-bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325801-24-9P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-5-methylphenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325801-27-2P, 2-[2-(5-Chloro-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325801-33-0P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-5-fluorophenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325801-35-2P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-fluorophenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325823-81-2P, 1-[2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-5,6-dihydro-4H-pyrimidin-1-yl]-3-methylbutan-1-one 325823-82-3P, 1-[2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-5,6-dihydro-4H-pyrimidin-1-yl]-2-phenylethanone 325823-83-4P, 2-[3-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)pyridin-2-yl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325823-84-5P, N-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]guanidine 325823-88-9P, (5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzyl)[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidin-2-yl)phenyl]amine 325823-92-5P, 2-[3-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)pyrazin-2-yl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325823-96-9P, 2-[3-Chloro-2-(2-methoxynaphthalen-1-ylsulfanylmethyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325824-00-8P, 2-[1-(2-Naphthalen-1-ylethyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-yl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325826-71-9P, 4-tert-Butyl-N-naphthalen-1-ylmethyl-N-(2-piperidin-1-ylethyl)benzamide 325826-87-7P, N,N-Dimethyl-N'-naphthalen-2-ylmethyl-N'-naphthalen-1-ylmethylpropane-1,3-diamine 325826-98-0P, N-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzyl)-N',N'-dimethyl-N-naphthalen-1-ylmethylpropane-1,3-diamine 325827-19-8P, 3-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)benzylamino]propan-1-ol 325827-20-1P, 3-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)benzylamino]-3-methylbutan-1-ol 325827-28-9P, 1-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)benzyl]pyrrolidin-3-ol 325828-03-3P 325828-05-5P, 1-(2-Naphthalen-1-ylethyl)piperidine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester 325828-18-0P 325828-24-8P 325828-26-0P, [2-(Naphthalen-1-ylmethylsulfanyl)phenyl]carbamic acid 2-dimethylaminoethyl ester 325828-53-3P, 1-Phenyl-3-piperazin-1-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinoline-4-carbonitrile 325828-56-6P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-6-ethyl-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325828-61-3P, 2-[2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenylsulfanylmethyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325828-72-6P, 2-[2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325828-80-6P, 2-[2-(2-Methoxy-5-trifluoromethylbenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325828-97-5P, 2-[2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3-trifluoromethylphenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325829-05-8P, 5,5-Dimethyl-2-[2-(2-naphthalen-1-ylethyl)phenyl]-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-06-9P, 2-[3-Fluoro-2-(2-naphthalen-1-ylethyl)phenyl]-5,5-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-07-0P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3,5-difluorophenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325829-08-1P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3,5-difluorophenyl]-5,5-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-09-2P, 3-(2-Naphthalen-1-ylethyl)-2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidin-2-yl)phenylamine 325829-10-5P 325829-11-6P, 1-[2-(2-Naphthalen-1-ylethyl)phenyl]ethane-1,2-diamine 325829-12-7P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-4-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-13-8P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-fluorophenyl]-4-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-14-9P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-chlorophenyl]-4-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-40-1P, 2-[3-Fluoro-2-(naphthalen-1-ylsulfanylmethyl)phenyl]-5,5-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-54-7P, 2-[2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325829-68-3P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-fluoro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl]-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-70-7P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-fluoro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl]-5,5-dimethyl-

1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325829-71-8P, 2-[3-Methoxy-2-(2-naphthalen-1-ylethyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325829-76-3P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-chlorophenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidin-5-ol 325829-77-4P, 2-[2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3-methoxyphenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325959-09-9P, 2-[2-(2-Chloro-6-fluorobenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine hydrochloride 325959-37-3P 325959-77-1P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxyphenylsulfanylmethyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine hydrochloride 325959-78-2P 325959-80-6P
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326480-98-2P 326480-99-3P 326481-00-9P 326481-01-0P,
4-Phenyl-2-piperazin-1-yl-6-p-tolyl-pyrimidine 326481-02-1P,
N-Benzyl-N-(3-chloro-benzyl)-N',N'-dimethylethane-1,2-diamine
326481-03-2P, N-Benzyl-N-(4-bromo-benzyl)-N',N'-dimethylethane-1,2-diamine
326481-04-3P, N-Benzyl-N-(3,4-dichloro-benzyl)-N',N'-dimethylethane-1,2-diamine 326481-05-4P, 7-Chloro-4,8-dimethyl-2-piperazin-1-yl-quinoline
326481-06-5P, 7-Chloro-4,8-dimethyl-2-piperazin-1-yl-quinoline oxalate 326481-07-6P, 7-Chloro-4,8-dimethyl-2-piperazin-1-yl-quinoline formate 326481-08-7P, 2,7-Dichloro-4,8-dimethyl-quinoline
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326482-53-5P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(MC4-R binding compound; preparation of aryl-substituted tetrahydropyrimidines and related compds. as melanocortin-4 receptor binding compds. for treatment of pigmentation, bone, and weight loss disorders)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(depletion in bone; preparation of aryl-substituted tetrahydropyrimidines and related compds. as melanocortin-4 receptor binding compds. for treatment of pigmentation, bone, and weight loss disorders)

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L75 ANSWER 6 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:554029 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:111695
TITLE: Administration of calcium and magnesium for protection against the neurotoxicity of oxaliplatin
INVENTOR(S): Gamelin, Laurence; Gamelin, Erick; Boisdron, Celle Michele; Morel, Alain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centre Regional de Lutte Contre le Cancer d'Angers, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 22 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2834641	A1	20030718	FR 2002-390	20020114 <--
FR 2834641	B1	20050422		
WO 2003059361	A1	20030724	WO 2003-FR98	20030114 <--
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AU 2003216720	A1	20030730	AU 2003-216720	20030114 <--
EP 1465642	A1	20041013	EP 2003-712239	20030114 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005519062	T	20050630	JP 2003-559523	20030114 <--
US 2005148661	A1	20050707	US 2005-501318	20050225 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-390 A	20020114 <--
			WO 2003-FR98 W	20030114 <--

ED Entered STN: 20 Jul 2003
AB The invention discloses products including calcium, injectable magnesium and an injectable product which releases oxalate during its metabolism, as a useful combination for administration simultaneously, sequentially or sep. in anticancer and antiviral therapy.
IC ICM A61K033-06
ICS A61P035-00; A61P031-12; A61K031-282
CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
ST calcium magnesium oxaliplatin neurotoxicity protection; antiviral antitumor therapy oxaliplatin calcium magnesium neuroprotection
IT Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Drug metabolism
Human
Neoplasm
Nerve
Neurotoxicity
(calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin

neurotoxicity)
IT Platelet (blood)
(disease, thrombocytopenia; calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
IT Nerve, disease
Nerve, disease
(neuropathy; calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
IT Cytoprotective agents
Nervous system agents
(neuroprotective agents; calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
IT Agranulocytosis
(neutropenia; calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
IT Tooth, disease
(paresthesia; calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
IT Blood, disease
(thrombocytopenia; calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
IT Infection
(viral; calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
IT 61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
IT 299-28-5, Calcium gluconate 471-34-1
, Calcium carbonate, biological studies
7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7440-70-2,
Calcium, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium
sulfate, biological studies 10043-52-4, Calcium
chloride, biological studies 11116-97-5, Calcium
gluconolactate 33659-28-8 135701-98-3,
Magnesium pidolate
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
IT 144-62-7, Oxalic acid, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(oxalate metabolic release; calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L75 ANSWER 7 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:615577 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:169536
TITLE: Preparation of aryl-substituted tetrahydropyrimidines and related compounds as melanocortin-4 receptor binding compounds

INVENTOR(S): Maguire, Martin P.; Dai, Mingshi; Vos, Tricia J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 228 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002062766	A2	20020815	WO 2002-US3566	20020207 <--
WO 2002062766	A3	20021003		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6699873	B1	20040302	US 2001-778468	20010207 <--
AU 2002250029	A1	20020819	AU 2002-250029	20020207 <--
EP 1363890	A2	20031126	EP 2002-718920	20020207 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-778468	A	20010207 <--
US 1999-147288P	P	19990804 <--
US 2000-223277P	P	20000803 <--
US 2000-632309	A2	20000804 <--
WO 2002-US3566	W	20020207 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:169536
ED Entered STN: 16 Aug 2002
AB Title compds. I [wherein A and B = independently (un)substituted biaryl, (hetero)aryl, Ph, (cyclo)alkyl, (cyclo)alkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, OH, acyl(oxy), carbamoyl, amino, thiol, amidino, imino, NO2, N3, etc.; L1 and L2 =- covalent bond or (un)substituted alkyl optionally interrupted by O, S, or N; r = covalent bond, CH, CH2, CHR1, CR1R2, or H; t = CH, CH2, CHR3, CR3R4, or H; s = CHR5, CR5R6, or absent; R = H, (un)substituted alkyl, arylalkyl, or heteroalkyl, and may optionally be linked to A, B, L1, or L2; R1-R6 = independently (un)substituted alkyl, halo, thiol, thioether, thioalkyl, alkoxy, and may be optionally linked to each other to form addnl. ring moieties, e.g., quinoxalinyl; or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] were prepared as melanocortin-4 receptor binding (MC4-R) compds. For example, stirring a solution of α-tolunitrile with diisopropylamine and BuLi in hexanes at -78° under nitrogen for 1 h, followed by addition of HMPA and 1-chloromethylnaphthalene in THF, afforded 2-(2-naphthalen-1-ylethyl)benzonitrile. Heating the benzonitrile with 1,3-diaminopropane in the presence of H2S at 80° for 72 h gave the tetrahydropyrimidinyl cycloaddn. product II. The latter exhibited exemplary inhibition of MC4-R in a scintillation proximity assay. I are useful for the treatment of disorders associated with pigmentation, bones, or weight loss (no data).
IC ICM C07D235-06
ICS C07D239-06; C07D233-20; A61K031-4184; A61K031-4164; A61K031-505
CC 28-16 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))
Section cross-reference(s): 1
IT Cachexia
(cancerous; preparation of aryl-substituted tetrahydropyrimidines and related compds. as melanocortin-4 receptor binding compds. for

treatment of pigmentation, bone, and weight loss disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; preparation of aryl-substituted tetrahydropyrimidines and related compds. as melanocortin-4 receptor binding compds. for treatment of pigmentation, bone, and weight loss disorders)

IT 325829-01-4P, 2-[3-Fluoro-2-(2-naphthalen-1-ylethyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325829-02-5P, [2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-chlorobenzyl][3-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)propyl]amine 325829-03-6P, 1-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-chlorobenzyl]pyrrolidin-3-ylamine 325829-04-7P, 1-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-chlorobenzyl]piperazine 325829-05-8P, 5,5-Dimethyl-2-[2-(2-naphthalen-1-ylethyl)phenyl]-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-06-9P, 2-[3-Fluoro-2-(2-naphthalen-1-ylethyl)phenyl]-5,5-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-07-0P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3,5-difluorophenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325829-08-1P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3,5-difluorophenyl]-5,5-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-09-2P, 3-(2-Naphthalen-1-ylethyl)-2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidin-2-yl)phenylamine 325829-10-5P 325829-11-6P, 1-[2-(2-Naphthalen-1-ylethyl)phenyl]ethane-1,2-diamine 325829-12-7P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-4-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-13-8P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-fluorophenyl]-4-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-14-9P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-chlorophenyl]-4-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-26-3P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3,4-difluorophenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325829-40-1P, 2-[3-Fluoro-2-(naphthalen-1-ylsulfanylmethyl)phenyl]-5,5-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-54-7P, 2-[2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325829-68-3P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-fluoro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl]-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole 325829-70-7P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-fluoro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl]-5,5-dimethyl-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325829-71-8P, 2-[3-Methoxy-2-(2-naphthalen-1-ylethyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325829-76-3P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3-chlorophenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidin-5-ol 325829-77-4P, 2-[2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3-methoxyphenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine 325959-09-9P, 2-[2-(2-Chloro-6-fluorobenzylsulfanyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine hydrochloride 325959-37-3P 325959-77-1P, 2-[2-(5-Bromo-2-methoxyphenylsulfanylmethyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine hydrochloride 325959-78-2P 325959-80-6P 325959-81-7P 325959-82-8P 325959-83-9P 325959-84-0P 326480-55-1P 326480-56-2P 326480-57-3P 326480-58-4P 326480-59-5P 326480-60-8P 326480-61-9P 326480-62-0P 326480-63-1P 326480-64-2P 326480-65-3P 326480-66-4P 326480-67-5P 326480-68-6P 326480-69-7P 326480-70-0P 326480-71-1P 326480-72-2P 326480-73-3P 326480-74-4P 326480-75-5P 326480-76-6P 326480-77-7P 326480-78-8P 326480-79-9P 326480-81-3P 326480-82-4P 326480-83-5P 326480-84-6P 326480-85-7P 326480-86-8P 326480-88-0P 326480-89-1P 326480-90-4P 326480-91-5P 326480-92-6P 326480-93-7P 326480-94-8P 326480-95-9P 326480-96-0P 326480-97-1P 326480-98-2P 326480-99-3P 326481-00-9P 326481-01-0P, 4-Phenyl-2-piperazin-1-yl-6-p-tolyl-pyrimidine 326481-02-1P, N-Benzyl-N-(3-chloro-benzyl)-N',N'-dimethylethane-1,2-diamine 326481-03-2P, N-Benzyl-N-(4-bromo-benzyl)-N',N'-dimethylethane-1,2-diamine 326481-04-3P, N-Benzyl-N-(3,4-dichloro-benzyl)-N',N'-dimethylethane-1,2-diamine 326481-05-4P, 7-Chloro-4,8-dimethyl-2-piperazin-1-yl-quinoline 326481-06-5P, 7-Chloro-4,8-dimethyl-2-piperazin-1-yl-quinoline oxalate 326481-07-6P, 7-Chloro-4,8-dimethyl-2-piperazin-1-yl-quinoline formate 326481-08-7P, 2,7-Dichloro-4,8-dimethyl-quinoline 326481-12-3P 326481-13-4P 326481-14-5P 326481-15-6P 326481-16-7P 326481-17-8P 326481-19-0P 326481-20-3P 326481-22-5P 326481-23-6P

326481-24-7P 326481-25-8P 326481-26-9P 326481-27-0P 326481-28-1P
326481-29-2P 326481-30-5P 326481-31-6P 326481-32-7P 326481-33-8P
326481-35-0P 326481-37-2P 326481-38-3P 326481-40-7P 326481-41-8P
326481-42-9P 326481-44-1P 326481-45-2P 326481-46-3P 326481-48-5P
326481-50-9P 326481-54-3P 326481-56-5P 326481-60-1P 326481-62-3P
326481-64-5P 326481-66-7P 326481-68-9P 326481-70-3P 326481-75-8P
326481-79-2P 326481-81-6P 326481-84-9P 326481-86-1P 326481-88-3P
326481-90-7P 326481-94-1P 326481-97-4P 326482-00-2P 326482-02-4P
326482-05-7P 326482-10-4P 326482-13-7P 326482-15-9P 326482-19-3P
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326482-27-3P 326482-28-4P 326482-29-5P 326482-30-8P,
3'-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylsulfanyl)-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-
[1,2']bipyrazinyl 326482-30-8P 326482-31-9P 326482-33-1P
326482-34-2P 326482-35-3P 326482-36-4P 326482-37-5P 326482-38-6P
326482-39-7P 326482-40-0P 326482-41-1P 326482-42-2P 326482-43-3P
326482-44-4P 326482-45-5P 326482-46-6P 326482-47-7P 326482-48-8P
326482-49-9P 326482-50-2P 326482-51-3P 326482-52-4P 326482-53-5P
326482-54-6P 326482-55-7P 326482-56-8P 326482-59-1P 326482-60-4P
326482-61-5P 326482-63-7P 326482-65-9P 326482-66-0P 326482-68-2P
326482-70-6P 326482-71-7P 326482-75-1P 326482-77-3P 326482-78-4P
326482-79-5P 326482-80-8P 326482-82-0P 326482-83-1P 326482-84-2P
326482-85-3P 326482-86-4P 326482-87-5P 326482-88-6P 326482-89-7P
326482-91-1P 326482-93-3P 326482-94-4P 326482-95-5P 326482-96-6P
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326483-02-7P 326483-03-8P 326483-05-0P 326483-06-1P 326483-07-2P
326483-08-3P 326483-09-4P 326483-11-8P 326483-12-9P 326483-13-0P
326483-15-2P 326483-17-4P 326483-18-5P 326483-19-6P 326483-21-0P
326483-22-1P 326483-23-2P 326483-24-3P 326483-25-4P 326483-26-5P
326483-28-7P 326483-30-1P 326483-31-2P 326483-33-4P 326483-34-5P
326483-35-6P 326483-36-7P 326483-38-9P 326483-39-0P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(MC4-R binding compound; preparation of aryl-substituted tetrahydropyrimidines
and related compds. as melanocortin-4 receptor binding compds. for treatment of pigmentation, bone, and weight loss disorders)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(depletion in bone; preparation of aryl-substituted tetrahydropyrimidines and related compds. as melanocortin-4 receptor binding compds. for treatment of pigmentation, bone, and weight loss disorders)

L75 ANSWER 8 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:158387 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:210551
TITLE: Method of treating hyperproliferative diseases using active vitamin D analogues
INVENTOR(S): Bishop, Charles W.; Mazess, Richard B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bone Care International, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 596,149.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 20
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

US 2002025950	A1	20020228	US 2001-891814		20010626 <--
US 6503893	B2	20030107			
US 5763429	A	19980609	US 1996-781910		19961230 <--
US 6537982	B1	20030325	US 1998-596149		19980223 <--
US 2002128240	A1	20020912	US 2001-995911		20011128 <--
CA 2450942	A1	20030103	CA 2002-2450942		20020626 <--
WO 2003000023	A2	20030103	WO 2002-US20475		20020626 <--
WO 2003000023	A3	20030731			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 2002322346	A1	20030108	AU 2002-322346		20020626 <--
EP 1408983	A2	20040421	EP 2002-756332		20020626 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR					
CN 1520302	A	20040811	CN 2002-812881		20020626 <--
JP 2004535429	T	20041125	JP 2003-506479		20020626 <--
US 2003130242	A1	20030710	US 2003-337506		20030107 <--
US 6680309	B2	20040120			
MX 2003PA11307	A	20040608	MX 2003-PA11307		20031208 <--
US 2007043005	A1	20070222	US 2006-382887		20060511 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-781910	A3	19961230 <--
			US 1998-596149	A2	19980223 <--
			US 1993-119895	A2	19930910 <--
			US 1994-265438	A2	19940624 <--
			US 1995-415488	A2	19950403 <--
			US 1995-486387	A2	19950607 <--
			US 2001-891814	A2	20010626 <--
			US 2001-995911	A1	20011128 <--
			WO 2002-US20475	W	20020626 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:210551

ED Entered STN: 01 Mar 2002

AB Methods use hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs to inhibit the hyperproliferation of malignant or neoplastic cells without incidence of hypercalcemia. Patients with advanced androgen-independent prostate cancer were treated with 1α,24-dihydroxyvitamin D2.

IC ICM A61K031-59

INCL 514167000

CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)

ST hyperproliferative disease treatment vitamin D analog; antitumor hypocalcemic vitamin D analog; dihydroxyvitamin D2 prostate cancer treatment

IT Lung, neoplasm
Prostate gland
(adenocarcinoma, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Uterus, neoplasm
(cervix, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Uterus, neoplasm

(endometrium, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Liver, neoplasm
(hepatoma, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Liver, neoplasm
(hepatoma, metastasis, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Cell differentiation
(induction in malignant or neoplastic cells; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Bone, neoplasm
Lung, neoplasm
Ovary, neoplasm
Pancreas, neoplasm
Testis, neoplasm
(inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, intracancer; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Bone, neoplasm
(metastasis, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Prostate gland
(neoplasm, inhibitors, androgen-independent; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Bladder
Head
Mammary gland
Neck, anatomical
(neoplasm, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Lung, neoplasm
(non-small-cell carcinoma, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Eye, neoplasm
(retinoblastoma, inhibitors, metastasis; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Eye, neoplasm
(retinoblastoma, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Lung, neoplasm
(small-cell carcinoma, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Head
Lung, neoplasm
Neck, anatomical
(squamous cell carcinoma, inhibitors; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 57-22-7, Vincristine 59-05-2, Methotrexate 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1404-00-8, Mitomycin 4891-15-0, Estramustine phosphate 7440-06-4D, Platinum, cytotoxic compds. 7689-03-4D, Camptothecin, compds. 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin

21679-14-1, Fludarabine 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 29069-24-7, Prednimustine 33419-42-0, Etoposide 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 58957-92-9, Idarubicin 61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin 110172-45-7, CI-973 129580-63-8, JM-216
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coadministration with; hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hypocalcemic vitamin D analogs for treating hyperproliferative diseases)

L75 ANSWER 9 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:123598 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:161350
TITLE: Method of inhibiting angiogenesis associated with malignant and neoplastic cells using active vitamin D analogs
INVENTOR(S): Bishop, Charles W.; Mazess, Richard B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bone Care International, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 596,149.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 20
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002019375	A1	20020214	US 2001-891805	20010626 <--
US 6573256	B2	20030603		
US 5763429	A	19980609	US 1996-781910	19961230 <--
US 6537982	B1	20030325	US 1998-596149	19980223 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-781910	A3 19961230 <--
			US 1998-596149	A2 19980223 <--
			US 1993-119895	A2 19930910 <--
			US 1994-265438	A2 19940624 <--
			US 1995-415488	A2 19950403 <--
			US 1995-486387	A2 19950607 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:161350
ED Entered STN: 15 Feb 2002
AB Methods are disclosed which use active vitamin D analogs for the inhibition of angiogenesis associated with malignant and neoplastic cells. Methods comprise the application of an effective amount of a hypocalcemic hydroxyvitamin D compound to inhibit the angiogenesis of malignant cells, induce the apoptosis of malignant cells, and regress the growth of tumor cells.
IC ICM A61K031-59
INCL 514167000
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
IT Lung, neoplasm
(adenocarcinoma, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)
IT Microtubule
(anti-microtubule agents; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)
IT Nutrients
(antinutrients; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of

tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)
IT Antitumor agents
(bladder carcinoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Antitumor agents
(bone; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)
IT Bladder
(carcinoma, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Uterus, neoplasm
(cervix, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Antitumor agents
(cervix; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Antitumor agents
(colon; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)
IT Uterus, neoplasm
(endometrium, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Antitumor agents
(endometrium; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(growth hormone; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)
IT Antitumor agents
(head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)
IT Antitumor agents
(head; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)
IT Liver, neoplasm
(hepatoma, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)
IT Antitumor agents
(hepatoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)
IT Angiogenesis inhibitors
Antitumor agents
(hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Alkylating agents, biological
Antibiotics
Apoptosis
Cytotoxic agents
Human
(hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)
IT Gene expression
Vitamin D receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated

angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

IT Anthracyclines
Taxanes
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

IT Bone, neoplasm
Lung, neoplasm
Ovary, neoplasm
Pancreas, neoplasm
Testis, neoplasm
(inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)

IT Lung, neoplasm
(large-cell carcinoma, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

IT Antitumor agents
(lung adenocarcinoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

IT Antitumor agents
(lung large-cell carcinoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

IT Antitumor agents
(lung non-small-cell carcinoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

IT Antitumor agents
(lung small-cell carcinoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

IT Antitumor agents
(lung squamous cell carcinoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

IT Antitumor agents
(lung; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)

IT Antitumor agents
(lymphocytic leukemia; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)

IT Antitumor agents
(lymphoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)

IT Antitumor agents
(mammary gland; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)

IT Thyroid gland, neoplasm
(medullary carcinoma, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)

IT Antitumor agents
(melanoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)

IT Antitumor agents
(multiple myeloma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)

IT Antitumor agents
(myelogenous leukemia; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Antitumor agents
(neck; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)
IT Head
Mammary gland
Neck, anatomical
Prostate gland
(neoplasm, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Lung, neoplasm
(non-small-cell carcinoma, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Antitumor agents
(ovary; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)
IT Antitumor agents
(pancreas; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)
IT Antitumor agents
(prostate gland; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Eye, neoplasm
(retinoblastoma, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Antitumor agents
(retinoblastoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Antitumor agents
(sarcoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)
IT Lung, neoplasm
(small-cell carcinoma, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)
IT Antitumor agents
(soft tissue; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)
IT Animal tissue
(soft, neoplasm, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Head
Lung, neoplasm
Neck, anatomical
(squamous cell carcinoma, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)
IT Antitumor agents
(squamous cell carcinoma; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)
IT Antitumor agents
(testis; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis)
IT Carcinoma

(thyroid medullary, inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)

IT 9002-72-6, Growth hormone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gene; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

IT 1406-16-2D, Vitamin D, hydroxy derivs. 54573-75-0, 1α-Hydroxyvitamin D2 60133-18-8, 1α,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D2 124043-51-2, 1α,24-Dihydroxyvitamin D2 131249-38-2, 1α,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D4 143032-85-3, 1α-Hydroxyvitamin D4 157893-62-4, 1α,24-Dihydroxyvitamin D4
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)

IT 19356-17-3, 25-Hydroxyvitamin D3 32222-06-3, 1α,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

IT 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 57-22-7, Vincristine 59-05-2, Methotrexate 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 148-82-3, Melphalan 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1404-00-8, Mitomycin 4891-15-0, Estramustine phosphate 7440-06-4D, Platinum, compds. 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 7689-03-4D, Camptothecin, derivs. 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21679-14-1, Fludarabine 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 29069-24-7, Prednimustine 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 33419-42-0, Etoposide 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 58957-92-9, Idarubicin 61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin 110172-45-7, CI-973 114977-28-5, Docetaxel 129580-63-8, JM-216 156316-85-7, 1α,24(S)-Dihydroxyvitamin D2 156316-86-8
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hypocalcemic hydroxyvitamin D compds.; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor-associated angiogenesis)

IT 80449-01-0, Topoisomerase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; hydroxyvitamin D compds. for inhibition of tumor -associated angiogenesis, and use with other agents)

L75 ANSWER 10 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:461293 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37649
TITLE: Oxalic acid or oxalate compositions and methods for vascular disorders, diseases, and calcerous conditions
INVENTOR(S): Hart, Francis J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 39 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,133,318.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 6407141	B1	20020618	US 2000-535572		20000327 <--
US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538		19960409 <--
US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943		19980128 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-6785P	P	19951115 <--
			US 1996-629538	A2	19960409 <--
			US 1997-36983P	P	19970129 <--
			US 1998-14943	A2	19980128 <--

ED Entered STN: 20 Jun 2002

AB A single medicine oxalic acid or oxalate compns., or "magic bullet" and methods of treatment and prevention of warm-blooded animals including humans and pets for vascular diseases, disorders, and calcerous conditions, chemoprevention of vascular diseases, disorders, and calcerous conditions, is provided. The composition includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected from oxalic acid ester, lactone or salt form and oxalate including sodium oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhydrous oxalic acid, and oxamide, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables containing oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices containing oxalic acid or oxalate, additives containing oxalic acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The compns. may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. Methods are provided including the steps of periodically administering, by topical, oral, or parenteral application, a therapeutically effective dosage of a composition including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate in less than a lethal dosage and improving chemotherapy by reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, foods containing calcium, beverages containing alc., citric or ascorbic acid, red meat or white meat of fowl containing pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods, nutritional supplements or beverages containing oxalic acid or oxalate blockers. For example, a nutritional supplement or multivitamin, multi-mineral tablet contained a small quantity of oxalic acid, preferably 500 mg or less of oxalic acid, together with conventional ingredients such as vitamins and minerals.

IC ICM A61K031-194
ICS A61K031-225

INCL 514574000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 17, 18, 62

ST oxalate pharmaceutical nutritional supplement vascular disease; cardiovascular agent oxalic acid pharmaceutical nutritional supplement

IT Imaging
(NMR, oxalic acid decomposition or reduction by; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Antiarteriosclerotics
(antiatherosclerotics; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Infection
(bacterial; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, soft; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain

diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Beverages
(carbonated; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and reduction of intake of oxalate blockers for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Daucus carota
Fruit and vegetable juices
(carrot juice; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Meat
(chicken; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and reduction of intake of oxalate blockers for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Digestive tract
(damage; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Feed
(dog; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(drops; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Magnetic field
Radiation
(elimination of use of; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Heart, disease
Inflammation
(endocarditis; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Kidney, disease
(failure; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Canis familiaris
(food; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(gels; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Alcoholic beverages
(gin; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and reduction of intake of oxalate blockers for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Temperature effects, biological
(heat, oxalic acid decomposition or reduction by; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and

calcerous conditions)
IT Digestive tract, disease
(indigestion; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Cardiovascular system, disease
(infections; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Kidney, disease
(injury; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(liqs.; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(lozenges; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Radiography
(mammog., oxalic acid decomposition or reduction by; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Blood analysis
Urine analysis
(oxalate detection in, test kit for; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Blood
(oxalate in; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)
IT Urine

(oxalate of; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Kidney, disease
(oxalate-induced; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Electromagnetic wave
Microwave
Radiotherapy
Tomography
(oxalic acid decomposition or reduction by; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Alcoholic beverages
Allium sativum
Allium schoenoprasum
Alzheimer's disease
Animals
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Antiarteriosclerotics
Antibacterial agents
Antimicrobial agents
Antitumor agents
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Apium graveolens
Beta vulgaris
Beverages
Blood vessel, disease
Brain, disease
Bread
Cardiovascular agents
Cereal (grain)
Daucus carota
Diarrhea
Dietary supplements
Embryophyta
Flavoring materials
Food
Food additives
Fruit and vegetable juices
Human
Liquids
Mold (fungus)
Mouthwashes
Pepper (spice)
Pet animal
Petroselinum crispum
Physiological saline solutions
Plants
Preservatives
Spinacia oleracea
Tomato juice
Vegetable
(oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Mineral elements, biological studies
Vitamins

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and
methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Beer
Cocos nucifera
Dairy products
Fruit
Wine
(oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and reduction
of intake of oxalate blockers for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
Clays, biological studies
Resins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and reduction
of intake of oxalate blockers for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; oxalic acid or oxalate
compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(pellets; oxalic acid or oxalate compns.
and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Meat
(pheasant; oxalic acid or oxalate compns.
and reduction of intake of oxalate blockers for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; oxalic acid or oxalate compns.
and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Injury
(renal; oxalic acid or oxalate compns.
and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; oxalic acid or oxalate
compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories; oxalic acid or oxalate
compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; oxalic acid or oxalate compns.
and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; oxalic acid or oxalate compns.
and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; oxalic acid or oxalate
compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Meat

(turkey; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and reduction of intake of oxalate blockers for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Infection
(viral; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT Alcoholic beverages
(vodka; oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and reduction of intake of oxalate blockers for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT 62-76-0, Sodium oxalate 144-62-7, Oxalic acid, biological studies 144-62-7D, Oxalic acid, esters 144-62-7D, Oxalic acid, lactones, biological studies 144-62-7D, Oxalic acid, salts 471-46-5, Oxamide 6153-56-6, Oxalic acid dihydrate
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and methods for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine hydrochloride 65-23-6, Pyridoxine 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(oxalic acid or oxalate compns. and reduction of intake of oxalate blockers for treatment and prevention of vascular and brain diseases and calcerous conditions)

REFERENCE COUNT: 92 THERE ARE 92 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L75 ANSWER 11 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:136991 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:198075
TITLE: Triglyceride-free compositions and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Patel, Mahesh V.; Chen, Feng-Jing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipocine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 13
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001012155	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US18807	20000710 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6309663	B1	20011030	US 1999-375636	19990817 <--
CA 2380642	A1	20010222	CA 2000-2380642	20000710 <--
EP 1210063	A1	20020605	EP 2000-947184	20000710 <--

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

JP 2003506476	T	20030218	JP 2001-516502	20000710 <--
NZ 517659	A	20041224	NZ 2000-517659	20000710 <--
AU 780877	B2	20050421	AU 2000-60838	20000710 <--
US 2001024658	A1	20010927	US 2000-751968	20001229 <--
US 6458383	B2	20021001		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1999-375636	A	19990817 <--
	WO 2000-US18807	W	20000710 <--

ED Entered STN: 25 Feb 2001

AB The present invention relates to triglyceride-free pharmaceutical compns., pharmaceutical systems, and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents. The compns. and systems include an absorption enhancing carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of at least two surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. A hydrophilic therapeutic agent can be incorporated into the composition, or can be co-administered with the composition as part of a pharmaceutical system. The invention also provides methods of treatment with hydrophilic therapeutic agents using these compns. and systems. For example, when a composition containing Cremophor RH40 0.30, Arlacel 186 0.20, Na taurocholate 0.18, and propylene glycol 0.32 g, resp., was used, the relative absorption of PEG 4000 as a model macromol. drug was enhanced by 991%.

IC ICM A61K009-00
ICS A61K009-14; A61K009-16; A61K009-20; A61K009-22; A61K009-28; A61K009-48

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT Analgesics
Anthelmintics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antianginal agents
Antiarrhythmics
Antiasthmatics
Antibacterial agents
Anticoagulants
Anticonvulsants
Antidepressants
Antidiabetic agents
Antifoaming agents
Antihistamines
Antihypertensives
Antimalarials
Antimigraine agents
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antipsychotics
Antitumor agents
Antitussives
Antiviral agents
Anxiolytics
Blood serum
Buffers
Chelating agents
Compression
Diuretics

Drug delivery systems
Encapsulation
Extrusion, nonbiological
Flavoring materials
Fungicides
Hypnotics and Sedatives
Immunosuppressants
Inotropics
Molding
Muscarinic antagonists
Muscle relaxants
Nervous system stimulants
Nutrients
Peptidomimetics
Plasticizers
Preservatives
Protozoacides
Solubilizers
Spheronization
Surfactants
Vaccines
(compns. for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic drugs using combination of surfactants)

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
Alcohols, biological studies
Amides, biological studies
Amino acids, biological studies
Carbohydrates, biological studies
Corticosteroids, biological studies
Cytokines
Diglycerides
Elastins
Enkephalins
Esters, biological studies
Fatty acids, biological studies
Genetic element
Glycerides, biological studies
Glycosides
Interleukin 2
Interleukin 3
Lecithins
Lysophosphatidic acids
Lysophosphatidylcholines
Lysophosphatidylethanolamines
Lysophosphatidylserines
Macromolecular compounds
Nucleic acids
Nucleosides, biological studies
Nucleotides, biological studies
Oligonucleotides
Peptides, biological studies
Phosphatidic acids
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylethanolamines, biological studies
Phosphatidylglycerols
Phosphatidylserines
Phospholipids, biological studies
Platelet-derived growth factors
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Proteins, general, biological studies

Sex hormones
Shellac
Sterols
Sulfonic acids, biological studies
Tannins
Toxoids
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic drugs using combination of surfactants)

IT Tumor necrosis factor receptors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fusion protein with antibody Fc fragment; compns. for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic drugs using combination of surfactants)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; compns. for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic drugs using combination of surfactants)

IT Japanese encephalitis virus
Mycobacterium BCG
Neisseria meningitidis
Rabies
Rotavirus
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Typhoid fever
(vaccines; compns. for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic drugs using combination of surfactants)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, acyl esters 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 51-15-0, Pralidoxime chloride 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-60-5, Neostigmine methyl sulfate 52-24-4, Thiotepa 53-79-2, Puromycin 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-22-7, Vincristine 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-55-6D, Propylene glycol, ethers 57-64-7, Physostigmine salicylate 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 57-94-3, Tubocurarine chloride 59-05-2, Methotrexate 60-00-4, EDTA, biological studies 60-00-4D, EDTA, conjugates with antipain and chitosan 60-31-1, Acetylcholine chloride 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 62-31-7, Dopamine hydrochloride 63-91-2, Phenylalanine, biological studies 64-18-6, Formic acid, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 65-28-1, Phentolamine mesylate 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 66-71-7, 1,10-Phenanthroline 67-42-5, EGTA 68-11-1, Thioglycolic acid, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 69-65-8, Mannitol 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 69-79-4D, Maltose, alkyl esters 69-93-2, Uric acid, biological studies 70-51-9, Deferoxamine 71-27-2, Suxamethonium chloride 74-89-5, Methanamine, biological studies 75-75-2, Methanesulfonic acid 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 77-92-9D, Citric acid, glycerides 79-09-4, Propionic acid, biological studies 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, biological studies 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 81-24-3, Taurocholic acid 81-25-4, Cholic acid 83-44-3, Deoxycholic acid 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 87-69-4D, Tartaric acid, glycerides 89-57-6, Mesalamine 89-65-6, Isoascorbic acid 101-26-8, Pyridostigmine bromide 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 104-15-4, p-Toluenesulfonic acid, biological studies 107-15-3, Ethylenediamine, biological studies 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 107-92-6, Butyric acid, biological studies 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 110-16-7, Maleic acid, biological studies 110-17-8,

Fumaric acid, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 111-62-6, Ethyl oleate 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 114-07-8, Erythromycin 114-80-7, Neostigmine bromide 115-77-5, Pentaerythritol, biological studies 121-44-8, Triethylamine, biological studies 122-20-3, Triisopropanolamine 124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies 124-07-2, Caprylic acid, biological studies 128-13-2, Ursodeoxycholic acid 129-06-6, Warfarin sodium 131-49-7, Diatrizoate meglumine 138-36-3, p-Bromobenzenesulfonic acid 140-64-7, Pentamidine isethionate 141-22-0, Ricinoleic acid 141-43-5, Ethanolamine, biological studies 142-62-1, Caproic acid, biological studies 142-91-6, Isopropyl palmitate 143-07-7, Lauric acid, biological studies 143-07-7D, Lauric acid, Macrogol glycerides 144-55-8, Sodium hydrogen carbonate, biological studies 144-62-7 , Oxalic acid, biological studies 145-42-6, Sodium taurocholate 147-94-4, Cytarabine 148-24-3, 8-Quinolinol, biological studies 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 151-41-7, Lauryl sulfate 154-21-2, Lincomycin 155-97-5, Pyridostigmine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 334-48-5, Capric acid 360-65-6, Glycodeoxycholic acid 434-13-9, Lithocholic acid 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 463-79-6, Carbonic acid, biological studies 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 474-25-9, Chenodeoxycholic acid 475-31-0, Glycocholic acid 516-35-8, Taurochenodeoxycholic acid 516-50-7, Taurodeoxycholic acid 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 541-15-1D, Carnitine, fatty acid ester salts 544-35-4, Ethyl linoleate 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies 577-11-7, Sodium docusate 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine 640-79-9, Glycochenodeoxycholic acid 665-66-7, Amantadine hydrochloride 737-31-5, Diatrizoate sodium 863-57-0, Sodium glycocholate 865-21-4, Vinblastin 1002-62-6, Sodium caprate 1115-70-4, Metformin hydrochloride 1264-72-8, Colistin sulfate 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, biological studies 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies 1319-82-0, Aminocaproic acid 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 1330-80-9, Propylene glycol monooleate 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1336-21-6, Ammonium hydroxide 1338-39-2, Span 20 1338-41-6, Sorbitan monostearate 1338-43-8, Span 80 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1403-66-3, Gentamycin 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1405-20-5, Polymixin B sulfate 1405-37-4, Capreomycin sulfate 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1492-18-8, Leucovorin calcium 1501-84-4, Rimantadine hydrochloride 1684-40-8, Tacrine hydrochloride 1695-77-8, Spectinomycin 1935-18-8, Palmitoyl carnitine 2016-88-8, Amiloride hydrochloride 2364-67-2, Palmitoyl carnitine 2466-77-5, Lauroyl carnitine 2646-38-0, Sodium chenodeoxycholate 2898-95-5, Sodium ursodeoxycholate 3056-17-5, Stavudine 3485-62-9, Clidinium bromide 3778-73-2, Isofosfamide 3858-83-1, P-Aminobenzamidine 4291-63-8, Cladribine 5534-95-2, Pentagastrin 6303-21-5D, Phosphinic acid, dipeptide derivs. 6493-05-6, Pentoxifylline 7087-68-5, Diisopropylethylamine 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine 7585-39-9D, β-Cyclodextrin, ethers with propanediol 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7648-98-8, Ambenonium 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkyl esters, salts, biological studies 7697-37-2, Nitric acid, biological studies 8007-43-0, Sorbitan sesquioleate 8068-28-8, Colistimethate sodium 9001-28-9, Factor IX 9002-01-1, Streptokinase 9002-60-2, Corticotropin, biological studies 9002-92-0, Brij 35 9002-96-4 9003-01-4D, Polyacrylic acid, conjugates with bacitracin 9003-39-8D, Polyvinylpyrrolidone, reaction products with phosphatidylethanolamine 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-17-5, Insulin protamine zinc 9004-32-4D, Carboxymethyl cellulose, conjugates with pepstatin 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, ethers, biological studies 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-81-3 9004-95-9,

Polyethylene glycol cetyl ether 9004-96-0, Crodet O40 9004-98-2, Polyoxyethylene oleyl ether 9004-99-3 9005-00-9, Polyoxyethylene stearyl ether 9005-02-1, Kessco PEG 300DL 9005-07-6, Kessco PEG 1540DO 9005-08-7 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-63-4D, fatty acid esters 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9005-66-7, Tween 40 9005-67-8, Tween 60 9007-48-1, Plurol Oleique 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological studies 9011-21-6 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, conjugates with antipain and EDTA 9015-68-3, Asparaginase 9034-40-6, Gonadotropin releasing hormone 9035-81-8, Trypsin inhibitor 9036-19-5 9039-53-6, Urokinase 9041-93-4, Bleomycin sulfate 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose phthalate 9062-90-2 9063-46-1 9076-44-2, Chymostatin 9078-38-0, Soybean trypsin inhibitor 9087-70-1, Pancreatic trypsin inhibitor 10034-85-2, Hydriodic acid 10035-10-6, Hydrobromic acid, biological studies 10041-19-7D, derivs. 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies 10596-23-3 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 11061-68-0, Human insulin 11140-04-8, Imwitor 988 12584-58-6, Porcine insulin 12629-01-5, Human growth hormone 13265-10-6, Methscopolamine 13284-86-1, Sodium lithocholate 13780-71-7D, Boronic acid, α-aminoalkyl derivs. 14440-80-3, Stearoyl-2-lactylate 14605-22-2, Tauroursodeoxycholic acid 15500-66-0, Pancuronium bromide 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 15826-37-6, Cromolyn sodium 16679-58-6, Desmopressin 16960-16-0, Cosyntropin 17438-29-8 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18883-66-4, Streptozocin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic drugs using combination of surfactants)

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L75 ANSWER 12 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:738879 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:301197
TITLE: Oxalic acid or oxalate compositions and methods for bacterial, viral , and other diseases or conditions
INVENTOR(S): Hart, Francis J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 629,538.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943		19980128 <--
US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538		19960409 <--
US 6407141	B1	20020618	US 2000-535572		20000327 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-6785P	P	19951115 <--
			US 1996-629538	A2	19960409 <--
			US 1997-36983P	P	19970129 <--
			US 1998-14943	A2	19980128 <--

ED Entered STN: 19 Oct 2000
AB A single medicine oxalic acid or oxalate or "magic bullet" and method for treatment or prevention of infectious or pathogenic microbial, bacterial, viral and other diseases in warm-blooded animals, including humans and pets, is provided. A composition includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected from ester, lactone or salt form including sodium oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhydrous oxalic acid,

oxamide, and oxalate salts, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables containing oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices containing oxalic acid or oxalate, additives containing oxalic acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The composition may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. Methods are provided including the steps of periodically administering, by topical, oral, or parenteral application, a therapeutically effective dosage of a composition including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate and improving chemotherapy reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, foods containing calcium, beverages containing alc., citric acid, or ascorbic acid, red meat or white meat of fowl containing pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods nutritional supplements or beverages containing oxalic acid or oxalate blockers.

IC ICM A61K031-194
ICS A61K031-225
INCL 514574000
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 17, 18, 62
ST oxalate antitumor antibacterial antiviral nutrient food
IT Brain, disease
Prion diseases
(Creutzfeldt-Jakob; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Imaging
(NMR; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases and protection from radiation)
IT Streptococcus
(Viridans-group; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Actinomyces
(actinomycosis from; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Bacilli
(anaerobic; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Bacillus anthracis
(anthrax from; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Antiarteriosclerotics
(antiatherosclerotics; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Food
(aqueous; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Tomography
(axial, computerized; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases and protection from radiation)
IT Bartonella
(bartonellosis from; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Antitumor agents
Antitumor agents
(brain; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems

(capsules; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Fruit and vegetable juices
Fruit and vegetable juices
(carrot juice; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Uterus, neoplasm
Uterus, neoplasm
(cervix, inhibitors; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Antitumor agents
(cervix; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Meat
(chicken; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Digestive tract
(disease, oxalate-induced; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer , microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Nervous system
(disease, viral; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Blood
(disease; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(drops; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Plant (Embryophyta)
(edible; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Treponema
(endemic treponematosis from; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Intestine, disease
(enterocolitis; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Cosmetics
(exfoliate; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Kidney, disease
(failure, oxalate-induced; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer , microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Necrosis
(gas gangrene; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(gels; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Alcoholic beverages
(gin; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Bacilli

(gram-neg.; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Bacilli
(gram-pos.; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Petrolatum
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrophilic; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Respiratory tract
(infection, viral; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Brain, neoplasm
Brain, neoplasm
(inhibitors; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Kidney, disease
(injury, oxalate-induced; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer , microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Carrot
Carrot
(juice; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Leptospira
(leptospirosis from; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(liqs.; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Listeria monocytogenes
(listeriosis from; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(lotions; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(lozenges; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Antitumor agents
(mammary gland; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment

of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Radiography
(mammog.; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases and protection from radiation)
IT Burkholderia pseudomallei
(melioidosis from; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(microcapsules; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal sprays; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Mammary gland
Mammary gland
(neoplasm, inhibitors; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Clostridium
(of gas gangrene; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Colorimetry
(of oxalate; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Ear
(otitis; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Bakers' yeast
Beer
Blood analysis
Bread
Carrot
Cereal (grain)
Chive (Allium schoenoprasum)
Coconut (Cocos nucifera)
Dairy products
Feed
Fruit
Garlic (Allium sativum)
Meat
Parsley (Petroselinum crispum)
Pepper (spice)
Preservatives
Spinach (Spinacia oleracea)
Urine analysis
Wine

(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Clays, biological studies
Resins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Smectite-group minerals
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Electromagnetic wave
Magnetic field
Microwave
Radiotherapy
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases and protection from radiation)

IT Adenoviridae
Almond (Prunus amygdalus)
Alphavirus
Alzheimer's disease
Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Antibacterial agents
Antimicrobial agents
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Arbovirus
Arenavirus
Autoimmune disease
B19 virus
Bacteremia
Bacteroides
Beet
Beverages
Biocides
Bunyavirus
Campylobacter
Cardiovascular agents
Cashew (Anacardium occidentale)
Cat (Felis catus)
Cattle
Celery (Apium graveolens)
Chemotherapy
Clostridium botulinum
Clostridium tetani
Cytomegalovirus
Dog (Canis familiaris)
Enterobacteriaceae
Enterococcus
Erysipelothrix
Filovirus
Flavivirus

Flavoring materials
Food
Food additives
Fruit and vegetable juices
Goat
Gram-negative bacteria
Gram-positive bacteria (Firmicutes)
Haemophilus
Hepatitis A virus
Hepatitis B virus
Hepatitis C virus
Hepatitis delta virus
Herpes virus B
Hodgkin's disease
Horse (Equus caballus)
Human coxsackievirus
Human echovirus
Human herpesvirus
Human herpesvirus 3
Human herpesvirus 4
Human herpesvirus 6
Human immunodeficiency virus 1
Human papillomavirus
Human poliovirus
Immunotherapy
Influenza A virus
Influenza B virus
Influenza C virus
Kale
Leprosy
Lyme disease
Measles virus
Meningitis
Mold (fungus)
Molluscum contagiosum virus
Mouthwashes
Mumps virus
Mycobacterium
Neisseria
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Neisseria meningitidis
Nocardia
Orbivirus
Osteomyelitis
Parkinson's disease
Parvovirus
Peanut (Arachis hypogaea)
Pneumonia
Rabies virus
Radish (Raphanus sativus)
Reoviridae
Respiratory syncytial virus
Rhinovirus
Rubella virus
Salmonella
Shigella
Spirochaeta
Staphylococcus
Streptococcus
Streptococcus pneumoniae

Surgery
Togaviridae
Tomato juice
Tuberculosis
Tuberculostatics
Vegetable
Walnut
(oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Mineral elements, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Vitamins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate-containing; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Diarrhea
Dyspepsia
Kidney, disease
(oxalate-induced; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer , microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Meat
(poultry; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Respiratory tract
(sinusitis; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Bread
(sourdough; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Brain, disease
(spongiform encephalopathy; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Beverages
(sports; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(sprays; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(sticks; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of

cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Diet
(supplements; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Lupus erythematosus
(systemic; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Brushes
Brushes
Dental materials and appliances
Dental materials and appliances
(toothbrushes, cleaning of; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Francisella tularensis
(tularemia from; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Meat
(turkey; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Drugs
(veterinary; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Alcoholic beverages
(vodka; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT Imaging
(x-ray; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases and protection from radiation)
IT 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters, polyethoxylated
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Polysorbate; oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 65-23-6, Pyridoxine 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine

hydrochloride 77-92-9, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT 67-48-1, Choline chloride 91-53-2, Ethoxyquin 107-35-7, Taurine 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1318-00-9, Vermiculite 1336-80-7, Iron choline citrate complex 1344-43-0, Manganous oxide, biological studies 1344-67-8, Copper chloride 5700-49-2, Ethylene diamine dihydroiodide 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7542-09-8, Cobalt carbonate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7757-93-9, Dicalcium phosphate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 7778-80-5, Potassium sulfate, biological studies 7789-80-2, Calcium iodate 10102-18-8, Sodium selenite
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT 144-62-7, Ethanedioic acid, biological studies
RL: ANT (Analyte); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT 62-76-0, Sodium oxalate 144-62-7D, Oxalic acid, esters, lactones, or salts 471-46-5, Oxamide 6153-56-6, Oxalic acid dihydrate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

REFERENCE COUNT: 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L75 ANSWER 13 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:738878 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:301196
TITLE: Oxalic acid or oxalate composition for cancer treatment
INVENTOR(S): Hart, Francis J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 39 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538	19960409 <--
US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943	19980128 <--
US 6407141	B1	20020618	US 2000-535572	20000327 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-6785P P	19951115 <--
			US 1996-629538 A2	19960409 <--
			US 1997-36983P P	19970129 <--
			US 1998-14943 A2	19980128 <--

ED Entered STN: 19 Oct 2000

AB A chemopreventive composition for treatment of tumors in warm blooded animals including humans and pets is provided which includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected, for example, from oxalic acid in a free acid, ester, lactone or salt form, oxalates including sodium oxalate, a nutritional supplement containing oxalic acid or oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhydrous oxalic acid, oxamide, oxalate salts, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables containing oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices containing oxalic acid or oxalate, additives containing oxalic acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The composition may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. A method is provided including the steps of periodically administering a therapeutically effective dosage of a composition including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate and reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, dairy products containing calcium, fruits, coconut, beverages containing alc., ascorbic acid or citric acid, red meat or white meat of fowl containing pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods, nutritional supplements or beverages containing alc., citric acid, ascorbic acid, pyridoxine hydrochloride, or combinations thereof.

IC ICM A61K031-194
ICS A61K031-225

INCL 514574000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 17, 18, 62

ST oxalate antitumor nutrient food

IT Brain, disease
Prion diseases
(Creutzfeldt-Jakob; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Antiarteriosclerotics
(antiatherosclerotics; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Food
(aqueous; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Tomography
(axial, computerized; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Prostate gland
(benign hyperplasia; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Antitumor agents

Antitumor agents
(brain; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Fruit and vegetable juices
Fruit and vegetable juices
(carrot juice; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Uterus, neoplasm
Uterus, neoplasm
(cervix, inhibitors; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Antitumor agents
(cervix; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Meat
(chicken; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Digestive tract
(disease, oxalate-induced; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Blood
(disease; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Parsley (Petroselinum crispum)
(dried; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(drops; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Plant (Embryophyta)
(edible; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Cosmetics
(exfoliant; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Kidney, disease
(failure; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(gels; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Alcoholic beverages
(gin; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Petrolatum
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrophilic; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(implants, s.c.; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Brain, neoplasm
Brain, neoplasm
Skin, neoplasm
Skin, neoplasm
(inhibitors; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, intratumoral; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Kidney, disease
(injury, oxalate-induced; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Carrot
Carrot
(juice; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(liqs.; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(lotions; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(lozenges; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Antitumor agents
(mammary gland; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Pheasant
(meat; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(microcapsules; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Mammary gland
Mammary gland
(neoplasm, inhibitors; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Blood analysis
Colorimetry
Urine analysis
(of oxalate; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems

(ointments, creams; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Acne
Alcoholic beverages
Almond (Prunus amygdalus)
Alzheimer's disease
Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Autoimmune disease
Beer
Beet
Beverages
Bread
Cardiovascular agents
Carrot
Cashew (Anacardium occidentale)
Cat (Felis catus)
Celery (Apium graveolens)
Cereal (grain)
Chive (Allium schoenoprasum)
Coconut (Cocos nucifera)
Dairy products
Dog (Canis familiaris)
Feed
Flavoring materials
Food
Food additives
Fruit
Fruit and vegetable juices
Garlic (Allium sativum)
Hodgkin's disease
Horse (Equus caballus)
Human immunodeficiency virus 1
Intestine, disease
Kale
Mold (fungus)
Mouthwashes
Parkinson's disease
Parvovirus
Peanut (Arachis hypogaea)
Radish (Raphanus sativus)
Spinach (Spinacia oleracea)
Tomato juice
Vegetable
Walnut
Wine
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Clays, biological studies

Resins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Mineral elements, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins, general, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Electromagnetic wave
Magnetic field
Microwave
Radiotherapy
(oxalate degradation induced by; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Vitamins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate-containing; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Diarrhea
Dyspepsia
(oxalate-induced; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Meat
(poultry; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Antitumor agents
Antitumor agents
(skin; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Bread
(sourdough; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Brain, disease
(spongiform encephalopathy; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT Beverages
(sports; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for

prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sprays; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sticks; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Diet
(supplements; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Lupus erythematosus
(systemic; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Meat
(tenderizers; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Meat
(turkey; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Alcoholic beverages
(vodka; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT Imaging
(x-ray, oxalate degradation induced by; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters, polyethoxylated
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Polysorbate; oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT 144-62-7, Oxalic acid, biological studies
RL: ANT (Analyte); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 65-23-6, Pyridoxine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)
IT 62-76-0, Sodium oxalate 144-62-7D, Oxalic

acid, esters, lactones, or salts 471-46-5, Oxamide 6153-56-6, Oxalic acid dihydrate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine hydrochloride 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer and other diseases)

REFERENCE COUNT: 62 THERE ARE 62 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d 14-21 ibib ab hitind

L75 ANSWER 14 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999151930 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10029472
TITLE: Elemental analysis and clinical implications of calcification deposits associated with silicone breast implants.
AUTHOR: Raso D S; Greene W B; Kalasinsky V F; Riopel M A; Luke J L; Askin F B; Silverman J F; Young V L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pathology Consultants of Central Virginia, Lynchburgh 24501, USA.
SOURCE: Annals of plastic surgery, (1999 Feb) Vol. 42, No. 2, pp. 117-23.
Journal code: 7805336. ISSN: 0148-7043.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199904
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 May 1999
Last Updated on STN: 4 May 1999
Entered Medline: 16 Apr 1999

AB Calcification of the fibrous capsule surrounding silicone breast implants is a well-recognized occurrence that increases with time following implantation. These mineralized deposits potentially confound mammographic breast cancer surveillance already made difficult by the obscuring effects of silicone

breast implants. The authors performed elemental analysis of silicone breast implant-associated calcifications to define better their chemical composition as related to mammographic and clinical significance. Electron probe microanalysis and infrared spectroscopy revealed all of the calcification deposits to be calcium complexed with tribasic phosphate. No evidence of calcium oxalate, calcium carbonate, silicone, or talc was observed. Caution must be employed in interpreting mammograms in women with silicone breast implants as well as those who have had their silicone breast implants removed. High-density mammographic calcifications indicative of calcium phosphate associated with a silicone breast implant may represent an accepted consequence of implantation or nearby carcinoma. We recommend baseline mammography on women who have had their silicone breast implants removed to prevent unnecessary fine-needle aspiration or tissue biopsy of retained breast capsule calcifications during subsequent routine surveillance for carcinoma.

CT Check Tags: Female
Breast: CH, chemistry
Breast: UL, ultrastructure
Breast Diseases: ET, etiology
Breast Diseases: ME, metabolism
*Breast Diseases: PA, pathology
*Breast Implants: AE, adverse effects
Calcinosis: ET, etiology
Calcinosis: ME, metabolism
*Calcinosis: PA, pathology
Calcium Phosphates: AN, analysis
Electron Probe Microanalysis
Humans
Microscopy, Electron, Scanning
Middle Aged
*Silicone Gels: AE, adverse effects
Spectrophotometry, Infrared

CN 0 (Calcium Phosphates); 0 (Silicone Gels)

L75 ANSWER 15 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:199535 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200199535
TITLE: Inactivation of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae SKY1 gene induces a specific modification of the yeast anticancer drug sensitivity profile accompanied by a mutator phenotype.
AUTHOR(S): Schenk, Paul W.; Boersma, Antonius W. M.; Brok, Mariel; Burger, Herman; Stoter, Gerrit; Nooter, Kees [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Oncology, University Hospital Rotterdam, Josephine Nefkens Building, Room Be422, 3000 DR, Rotterdam, Netherlands
nooter@oncd.azr.nl
SOURCE: Molecular Pharmacology, (March, 2002) Vol. 61, No. 3, pp. 659-666. print.
CODEN: MOPMA3. ISSN: 0026-895X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 2002
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 2002

AB The therapeutic potential of the highly active anticancer agent cisplatin is severely limited by the occurrence of cellular resistance. A better understanding of the molecular pathways involved in cisplatin-induced cell death could potentially indicate ways to overcome cellular unresponsiveness to the drug and thus lead to better treatment results. We used the budding yeast

Saccharomyces cerevisiae as a model organism to identify and characterize novel genes involved in cisplatin-induced cell kill, and found that SKY1 (SR-protein-specific kinase from budding yeast) is a cisplatin sensitivity gene whose disruption conferred cisplatin resistance. In cross-resistance studies, we observed resistance of yeast sky1DELTA cells (i.e., cells from which the SKY1 gene had been disrupted) to cisplatin, carboplatin (but not oxaliplatin), doxorubicin and daunorubicin, and hypersensitivity to cadmium chloride and 5-fluorouracil. Furthermore, these cells did not display reduced platinum accumulation, DNA platination or doxorubicin accumulation, indicating that the resistance is unrelated to decreased drug import or increased drug export. Based on the modification of the anticancer drug sensitivity profile and our finding that sky1DELTA cells display a mutator phenotype, we propose that Sky1p might play a significant role in specific repair and/or tolerance pathways. Disruption of the S. cerevisiae SKY1 gene would thus result in deregulation of such mechanisms and, consequently, lead to altered drug sensitivity.

CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Nucleic acids, purines and pyrimidines 10062
Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Pharmacology - General 22002
Neoplasms - Pathology, clinical aspects and systemic effects 24004
Neoplasms - Therapeutic agents and therapy 24008

IT Major Concepts
Pharmacology; Tumor Biology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
5-fluorouracil; calcium chloride; carboplatin: antineoplastic-drug; cisplatin: antineoplastic-drug; daunorubicin: antineoplastic-drug; doxorubicin: antineoplastic-drug

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
mutator phenotype

ORGN Classifier
Ascomycetes 15100
Super Taxa
Fungi; Plantae
Organism Name
Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants

RN 51-21-8 (5-fluorouracil)
10043-52-4 (calcium chloride)
41575-94-4 (carboplatin)
15663-27-1 (cisplatin)
20830-81-3 (daunorubicin)
23214-92-8 (doxorubicin)

GEN Saccharomyces cerevisiae SKY1 gene (Ascomycetes)

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003464925 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Catheter occlusion by calcium carbonate during simultaneous infusion of 5-FU and calcium folinate.
AUTHOR: Bruch H.-R.; Esser M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. H.-R. Bruch, Praxis fur Hamatologie/Onkologie, Europaring 42, D-53123 Bonn, Germany. bonner-onkologen@t-online.de
SOURCE: Onkologie, (2003) Vol. 26, No. 5, pp. 469-472. .
Refs: 15
ISSN: 0378-584X CODEN: ONKOD2
COUNTRY: Germany

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Dec 2003
Last Updated on STN: 1 Dec 2003

AB Background: The treatment of colorectal cancer with administration of a 2-h infusion of calcium folinate followed by a 24-h infusion of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) is a standard therapy. Based on newly published data we have applied an infusion of both compounds, 5-FU and calcium folinate, mixed together in an ambulatory pump. Patient and Methods: We report on a patient suffering from metastatic rectal cancer. After first and second line chemotherapy we started third line chemotherapy consisting of calcium folinate (1,000 mg) and 5-FU (4,000 mg) mixed together in a total volume of 240 ml in an ambulatory pump and administered over a period of 24 h. After a total of 11 applications the patient developed a port thrombosis resistant to lysis with urokinase. The blocked catheter was surgically explanted and the firm material inside was analyzed. Results: The material from inside the lumen of the catheter was analyzed using x-ray spectroscopy and a scanning electron microscopy. Both analyses confirmed that the isolated material is calcium carbonate. Conclusion: This case and the results of the analyses are in accordance with the described problems and results published earlier. A physical and/or chemical in vitro compatibility of 5-FU and calcium folinic acid, without validated clinical data is not sufficient to use this mixture in routine clinical practice.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*vein occlusion: DT, drug therapy
*vein occlusion: SI, side effect
*thrombosis: DT, drug therapy
*thrombosis: SI, side effect
*rectum carcinoma: DT, drug therapy
*liver metastasis: CO, complication
*liver metastasis: DT, drug therapy
*lung metastasis: CO, complication
*lung metastasis: DT, drug therapy
catheter
drug infusion
infusion pump
cancer combination chemotherapy
dose response
drug effect
lysis
surgical technique
explant
histopathology
roentgen spectroscopy
scanning electron microscopy
anamnesis
disease course
phlebography
treatment outcome
human
male
case report
human tissue

adult
article
Drug Descriptors:
*calcium carbonate: EC, endogenous compound
*fluorouracil: AE, adverse drug reaction
*fluorouracil: CB, drug combination
*fluorouracil: DO, drug dose
*fluorouracil: DT, drug therapy
*fluorouracil: PD, pharmacology
*folinate calcium: AE, adverse drug reaction
*folinate calcium: CB, drug combination
*folinate calcium: DO, drug dose
*folinate calcium: DT, drug therapy
*folinate calcium: PD, pharmacology
urokinase: DT, drug therapy
urokinase: PD, pharmacology
antineoplastic agent: CB, drug combination
antineoplastic agent: DT, drug therapy
antineoplastic agent: PD, pharmacology
sodium derivative: CB, drug combination
sodium derivative: DT, drug therapy
sodium derivative: PD, pharmacology
sodium folinate: CB, drug combination
sodium folinate: DT, drug therapy
sodium folinate: PD, pharmacology
oxaliplatin: CB, drug combination
oxaliplatin: DT, drug therapy
oxaliplatin: PD, pharmacology
oxaliplatin: IV, intravenous drug administration
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: PD, pharmacology
irinotecan: IV, intravenous drug administration
mitomycin: CB, drug combination
mitomycin: DT, drug therapy
mitomycin: PD, pharmacology
mitomycin: IV, intravenous drug administration
unclassified drug
sodiofolin
folinic acid
RN (calcium carbonate) 13397-26-7, 13701-58-1, 14791-73-2, 471-34-1; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folinate calcium) 1492-18-8, 51057-63-7; (urokinase) 139639-24-0; (oxaliplatin) 61825-94-3; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (mitomycin) 1404-00-8; (folinic acid) 58-05-9, 68538-85-2
CN (1) Sodiofolin; Leucovorin
NP (1) LV10
CO (1) Medac (Germany); (1) Baxter (Germany) ; Fresenius (Germany)

L75 ANSWER 17 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003414953 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Oxaliplatin-safety profile: Neurotoxicity
AUTHOR: Grothey A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. A. Grothey, Division of Medical Oncology, Mayo Clinic, 200 First St, SW, Rochester, MN 55905, Germany
SOURCE: Seminars in Oncology, (2003) Vol. 30, No. 4 SUPPL. 15, pp. 5-13. .
Refs: 41

ISSN: 0093-7754 CODEN: SOLGAV
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
016 Cancer
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Oct 2003
Last Updated on STN: 30 Oct 2003

AB Oxaliplatin has become an integral part of various chemotherapy protocols, and in advanced colorectal cancer in particular. While oxaliplatin has only mild hematologic and gastrointestinal side effects, its dose-limiting toxicity is a cumulative sensory neurotoxicity that resembles that of cisplatin with the important difference of a more rapid and complete reversibility. The reversibility of neurotoxicity has been assured in long-term follow-up of patients who have received adjuvant oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy. In addition, oxaliplatin causes a very unique, but frequent, acute sensory neuropathy that is triggered or aggravated by exposure to cold but is rapidly reversible, without persistent impairment of sensory function. Various strategies have been proposed to prevent or treat oxaliplatin-induced neurotoxicity. The "Stop-and-Go" concept uses the reversibility of neurologic symptoms to aim at delivering higher cumulative oxaliplatin doses as long as the therapy is still effective. Several neuromodulatory agents such as calcium-magnesium infusions, antiepileptic drugs like carbamazepine or gabapentin, amifostine, alpha-lipoic acid, and glutathione have shown promising activity in prophylaxis and treatment of oxaliplatin-induced neurotoxicity. However, larger confirmatory trials are still lacking so that, to date, no evidence-based recommendation can be given for the prophylaxis of oxaliplatin-induced neurotoxicity . The predictability of neurotoxicity associated with oxaliplatin-based therapy should allow patients and doctors to develop strategies to manage this side effect in view of the individual patient's clinical situation.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*drug safety
*neurotoxicity: DT, drug therapy
*neurotoxicity: ET, etiology
*neurotoxicity: PC, prevention
*neurotoxicity: SI, side effect
neuropathy: DT, drug therapy
neuropathy: ET, etiology
neuropathy: PC, prevention
neuropathy: SI, side effect
colorectal cancer: DT, drug therapy
blood toxicity: SI, side effect
maximum tolerated dose
gastrointestinal toxicity: SI, side effect
sensory dysfunction: DT, drug therapy
sensory dysfunction: ET, etiology
sensory dysfunction: PC, prevention
sensory dysfunction: SI, side effect
long term care
follow up
cancer chemotherapy
cancer adjuvant therapy
cold exposure
neuromodulation

chronic toxicity: SI, side effect
dose response
disease severity
pathogenesis
prophylaxis
drug infusion
neutropenia: SI, side effect
side effect: SI, side effect
nephrotoxicity: SI, side effect
nausea: SI, side effect
vomiting: SI, side effect
hypermagnesemia: SI, side effect
diarrhea: SI, side effect
drug fever: SI, side effect
drug hypersensitivity: SI, side effect
paresthesia: SI, side effect
dysesthesia: SI, side effect
muscle spasm: SI, side effect
ataxia: SI, side effect
urine retention: SI, side effect
ototoxicity: SI, side effect
human
clinical trial
conference paper
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
  *oxaliplatin: AE, adverse drug reaction
  *oxaliplatin: CT, clinical trial
  *oxaliplatin: CB, drug combination
  *oxaliplatin: CM, drug comparison
  *oxaliplatin: DO, drug dose
  *oxaliplatin: DT, drug therapy
  gluconate calcium: CT, clinical trial
  gluconate calcium: CB, drug combination
  gluconate calcium: DT, drug therapy
  gluconate calcium: PD, pharmacology
magnesium chloride: CT, clinical trial
magnesium chloride: CB, drug combination
magnesium chloride: DT, drug therapy
anticonvulsive agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
anticonvulsive agent: CR, drug concentration
anticonvulsive agent: DT, drug therapy
anticonvulsive agent: PD, pharmacology
carbamazepine: AE, adverse drug reaction
carbamazepine: CR, drug concentration
carbamazepine: DT, drug therapy
carbamazepine: PD, pharmacology
gabapentin: DT, drug therapy
cisplatin: AE, adverse drug reaction
cisplatin: CM, drug comparison
fluorouracil: AE, adverse drug reaction
fluorouracil: CT, clinical trial
fluorouracil: CB, drug combination
fluorouracil: DT, drug therapy
folinic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
folinic acid: CB, drug combination
folinic acid: DT, drug therapy
thioctic acid: DT, drug therapy
amifostine: CT, clinical trial
amifostine: DT, drug therapy

glutathione: CT, clinical trial
glutathione: CR, drug concentration
glutathione: DT, drug therapy
glutathione: IV, intravenous drug administration
RN (oxaliplatin) 61825-94-3; (gluconate calcium) 299-28-5; (magnesium chloride) 7786-30-3, 7791-18-6; (carbamazepine) 298-46-4, 8047-84-5; (gabapentin) 60142-96-3; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folinic acid) 58-05-9, 68538-85-2; (thioctic acid) 1077-29-8, 1200-22-2, 2319-84-8, 62-46-4; (amifostine) 20537-88-6; (glutathione) 70-18-8
CN (1) Eloxatin
CO (1) Sanofi Synthelabo (United States)

L75 ANSWER 18 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998269237 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Drug-induced urolithiasis.
AUTHOR: Hess B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: B. Hess, Department of Medicine, University Hospital, CH-3010 Berne, Switzerland
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Urology, (1998) Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 331-334.
Refs: 23
ISSN: 0963-0643 CODEN: CUOUEQ
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 028 Urology and Nephrology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Aug 1998
Last Updated on STN: 27 Aug 1998

AB Drugs can cause renal stone formation either by raising excretion rates of naturally occurring stone components or by directly precipitating within the urinary tract. In large series of analysed renal stones, the overall frequency of drug-induced urolithiasis is less than 0.5%. Five clinical presentations of drug-induced crystallization in the kidneys can be recognized: asymptomatic crystalluria, symptomatic crystalluria; stone passage; obstructive uropathy and tubulointerstitial nephritis. In the current literature review, the protease inhibitors used for treatment of patients infected with the human immunodeficiency virus stand out as a new class of drugs that frequently causes crystallization within the urinary tract. The most widely used compound, indinavir, may lead to crystalluria and renal stone formation in up to 50% of patients, and occasionally also causes acute renal failure caused by obstructive uropathy or tubulointerstitial nephritis. On the other hand, ritonavir appears more often to induce (reversible) acute renal failure than stone formation.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*urolithiasis: ET, etiology
*urolithiasis: SI, side effect
*drug induced disease: ET, etiology
*drug induced disease: SI, side effect
precipitation
crystalluria: SI, side effect
obstructive uropathy: SI, side effect
interstitial nephritis: SI, side effect
human immunodeficiency virus
acute kidney failure: DT, drug therapy

acute kidney failure: SI, side effect
calcium excretion
dysuria: SI, side effect
kidney colic: SI, side effect
nephrotoxicity: SI, side effect
fluid intake
drug urine level
liver
urine ph
hysterectomy
detrusor dyssynergia: CO, complication
detrusor dyssynergia: DT, drug therapy
urinary tract infection: CO, complication
urinary tract infection: DT, drug therapy
pseudomonas aeruginosa
hypercalcemia: SI, side effect
kidney calcification: SI, side effect
human
nonhuman
  oral drug administration
intravenous drug administration
short survey
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
proteinase inhibitor: AE, adverse drug reaction
proteinase inhibitor: DT, drug therapy
indinavir: AE, adverse drug reaction
indinavir: AD, drug administration
indinavir: CR, drug concentration
indinavir: DT, drug therapy
ritonavir: AE, adverse drug reaction
ritonavir: CB, drug combination
ritonavir: DT, drug therapy
ritonavir: TO, drug toxicity
saquinavir: AE, adverse drug reaction
saquinavir: CB, drug combination
saquinavir: DT, drug therapy
saquinavir: TO, drug toxicity
diltiazem: CB, drug combination
diltiazem: DT, drug therapy
foscarnet: CB, drug combination
foscarnet: TO, drug toxicity
  calcium oxalate: EC, endogenous compound
glyoxylic acid: EC, endogenous compound
aminothiol: DT, drug therapy
penicillamine: AE, adverse drug reaction
penicillamine: DT, drug therapy
mercaptamine: DT, drug therapy
cysteine derivative: AD, drug administration
cysteine derivative: CB, drug combination
cysteine derivative: DT, drug therapy
citric acid: CB, drug combination
citric acid: DT, drug therapy
tosufloxacin: AE, adverse drug reaction
tosufloxacin: DT, drug therapy
  calcium carbonate: AE, adverse drug reaction
  calcium carbonate: DT, drug therapy
silicon dioxide
topiramate: AE, adverse drug reaction
topiramate: DT, drug therapy

carbonate dehydratase inhibitor: AE, adverse drug reaction
calcium phosphate: EC, endogenous compound

RN (proteinase inhibitor) 37205-61-1; (indinavir) 150378-17-9, 157810-81-6; (ritonavir) 155213-67-5; (saquinavir) 127779-20-8; (diltiazem) 33286-22-5, 42399-41-7; (foscarnet) 4428-95-9; (calcium oxalate) 563-72-4; (glyoxylic acid) 298-12-4; (penicillamine) 2219-30-9, 52-67-5; (mercaptamine) 156-57-0, 60-23-1; (citric acid) 126-44-3, 5949-29-1, 77-92-9, 8002-14-0; (tosufloxacin) 100490-36-6; (calcium carbonate) 13397-26-7, 13701-58-1, 14791-73-2, 471-34-1; (silicon dioxide) 10279-57-9, 14464-46-1, 14808-60-7, 15468-32-3, 60676-86-0, 7631-86-9; (topiramate) 97240-79-4; (calcium phosphate) 10103-46-5, 13767-12-9, 14358-97-5, 7758-87-4

L75 ANSWER 19 OF 21 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-09768 DRUGU T V Full-text
TITLE: Screening, prevention and socioeconomic costs associated with the treatment of colorectal cancer.
AUTHOR: Redaelli A; Cranor C W; Okano G J; Reese P R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacia
LOCATION: Milan, It.; Morrisville; Cary, N.C., USA
SOURCE: PharmacoEconomics (21, No. 17, 1213-38, 2003) 7 Tab. 132 Ref.
ISSN: 1170-7690
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Pharmacia Corporation, Via R. Koch 1/2, Milan, 20152, Italy. (e-mail: alberto.redaelli@pharmacia.com).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

AB The screening, prevention and socioeconomic costs associated with the treatment of colorectal cancer are reviewed. The management of colorectal cancer with respect to screening and surveillance procedures, diagnosis, prognosis, prevention (dietary and lifestyle issues and chemoprevention) and treatment , and economic burden of colorectal cancer (general treatment costs, screening, surveillance and diagnostic costs and chemotherapy-related costs) are described. Potential avenues to pursue in order to contain or reduce the economic burden of colorectal cancer would be the design and implementation of efficient screening programmes, improvement of patient awareness and compliance with screening guidelines, development of appropriate prevention program (primary and secondary), and earlier diagnosis.

L75 ANSWER 20 OF 21 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-44943 DRUGU T S Full-text
TITLE: Prevention of oxaliplatin peripheral sensory neuropathy by Ca+ gluconate/ Mg+ chloride infusions: a retrospective study.
AUTHOR: Gamelin E; Gamelin L; Delva R; Guerin Meyer V; Morel A; Boisdron Celle M
LOCATION: Angers, Fr.
SOURCE: ; Proc.Am.Soc.Clin.Oncol. (21, Pt. 1, 157a, 2002)
CODEN: ; 7790
AVAIL. OF DOC.: CRLCC Paul Papin, Angers, France.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

AB Oxaliplatin (OXP) induces both acute and chronic neurotoxicity. Converging preclinical data suggest that acute symptoms are an acquired channelopathy.

Increased neuronal excitability may be due to action of OXP on voltage-dependent Na-channels and/or chelation of calcium byoxalate (OXP metabolite). In 101 advanced colorectal cancer patients treated with 5-fluorouracil (5FU)/OXP, infusions of Ca gluconate/Mg chloride before and after 5FU/OXP, reduced the incidence and intensity of acute neurosensory symptoms and may reduce cumulative neurotoxicity, allowing better dose-intensity and longer treatment duration. A prospective multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study is underway to confirm the efficacy of Ca/Mg infusions. (conference abstract: 38th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology, Orlando, Florida, USA, 2002).

L75 ANSWER 21 OF 21 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-24175 DRUGU P V Full-text
TITLE: Calcium and Vitamin D Modulate Mouse Colon Epithelial Proliferation and Growth Characteristics of a Human Colon Tumor Cell Line.
AUTHOR: Wargovich M J; Lointier P H
LOCATION: Houston, Texas, United States
SOURCE: Can.J.Physiol.Pharmacol. (65, No. 3, 472-77, 1987) 3 Fig. 3 Tab. 41 Ref.
CODEN: CJPPA3 ISSN: 0008-4212
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Section of Gastrointestinal Oncology and Digestive Diseases, Department of Medical Oncology, The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute at Houston, Houston, TX, U.S.A. 77030.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AB The role of calcium and vitamin D (VD) in the prevention of colorectal cancer is reviewed. Animal studies have shown selected dietary lipids induce cellular proliferation in the colon and promote development of colon cancer. Colonic irritation induced by deoxycholic acid (DC) may be alleviated by calcium treatment and dietary calcium binders may interfere with the ability of calcium to regulate DNA synthesis, cell division and maintenance of membrane integrity. VD, apart from its role in calcium transport, may influence differentiation of cancer cells that have receptors for vitamin D3 or 1-alpha,25(0H)2D3. Calcium and VD are potential candidates for use in humans in clinical chemoprevention trials. (congress).

```
=> d his nofile

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:31:32 ON 04 AUG 2007)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:31:50 ON 04 AUG 2007
L1             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US20050148661/PN
                 D ALL
                 SEL RN

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:32:45 ON 04 AUG 2007
L2            11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (10043-52-4/BI OR 11116-97-5/BI OR
                 135701-98-3/BI OR 144-62-7/BI OR 299-28-5/BI OR 33659-28-8/BI
                 OR 471-34-1/BI OR 61825-94-3/BI OR 7439-95-4/BI OR 7440-70-2/BI
                  OR 7487-88-9/BI)
L3             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  61825-94-3/RN
L4             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALIPLATIN/CN
L5             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALATE/CN
                 E OXALATE/CN
L6             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALIC ACID/CN
                 D RN
L7             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  144-62-7/RN
L8             2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 OR L4 OR L6 OR L7
L9             9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 NOT L8

     FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:38:06 ON 04 AUG 2007
L10              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALATE OR OXALIC ACID
L11              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OXALIPLATIN
L12              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CALCIUM (2A) (GLUCONATE OR CHLORIDE OR
                 BROMOGALACTOGLUCONATE OR CARBONATE)
L13              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM (2A) (SULFATE OR PIDOLATE)
L14              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CANCER? OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR?
L15              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANTIVIRAL? OR ANTI(W)VIRAL? OR VIRUS? OR
                 ANTIVIRUS? OR ANTI(W)VIRUS?
L16              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?VIRUS? OR ?VIRAL?
L17              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUROTOXIC?
L18              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GAMELIN L?/AU
L19              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GAMELIN E?/AU
L20              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BOISDRON CELLE M?/AU
L21              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MOREL A?/AU
L22              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY<2004
                 OR REVIEW/DT
L23              QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:43:10 ON 04 AUG 2007

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:43:32 ON 04 AUG 2007

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:46:29 ON 04 AUG 2007
L24          56622 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 OR L11
L25          62777 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 OR L24
L26         623520 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9
L27         110313 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CALCIUM/OBI (2A) (GLUCONATE/OBI OR
                 CHLORIDE/OBI OR BROMOGALACTOGLUCONATE/OBI OR CARBONATE/OBI)
L28          19480 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM/OBI (2A) (SULFATE/OBI OR
                 PIDOLATE/OBI)
L29         635324 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 OR L28 OR L26
L30           4522 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND L29
L31             59 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 AND L14
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L32          37 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 AND (L15 OR L16)
L33           8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 AND L17


     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:54:35 ON 04 AUG 2007
L34          82 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 OR L32 OR L33
L35           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L1
L36          67 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L22
L37     1444895 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  1/SC,SX
L38          38 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 AND L37

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:58:53 ON 04 AUG 2007
L39     1286494 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (TREAT#/OBI OR TREATMENT#/OBI OR PREVENT?/O
                BI OR CURE#/OBI)
L40          20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND L39

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:02:52 ON 04 AUG 2007
L41      254740 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  INJECT?/OBI OR ORAL?/OBI
L42          13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND L41

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:05:21 ON 04 AUG 2007
                SAVE TEMP L42 KUD318HCAP/A
L43           9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GAMELIN L?/AU
L44          53 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GAMELIN E?/AU
L45          32 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BOISDRON CELLE M?/AU
L46         499 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MOREL A?/AU
L47         551 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 OR (L44 OR L45 OR L46)
L48          53 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 AND (L45 OR L46 OR L47)
L49          32 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L45 AND (L46 OR L47)
L50           4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND L44 AND L45 AND L46
L51          23 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND L48 AND L49
L52          23 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 OR L51
L53           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 AND L1
L54          22 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 NOT L1
L55          13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L54 AND L22
                SAVE TEMP L55 KUD318HCAPIN/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:09:51 ON 04 AUG 2007

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, BIOTECHNO, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 09:14:57 ON
     04 AUG 2007
L56       52321 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24
L57       61889 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27
L58       18226 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28
L59       78565 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 OR L58
L60         947 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56 AND L59
L61          53 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND L14
L62           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND L15
L63          10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND L16
L64          25 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND L17
L65          63 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64)
L66          42 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L39 AND L65
L67          25 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND L65
L68          47 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L66 OR L67
L69          17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 NOT L13
L70           9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L69 AND L22
                SAVE TEMP L70 KUD318MULTI/A
L71          15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50
L72          14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 NOT L70
L73           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L72 AND L22
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                SAVE TEMP L72 KUD318MULTIN/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:23:28 ON 04 AUG 2007
                D QUE L55
                D QUE L72

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 09:24:54 ON 04
     AUG 2007
L74           19 DUP REM L55 L72 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                     ANSWERS '1-13' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                     ANSWERS '14-15' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                     ANSWERS '16-17' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                     ANSWER '18' FROM FILE EMBASE
                     ANSWER '19' FROM FILE DRUGU
                D 1-13 IBIB AB
                D 14-19 IBIB AB
                D QUE L42
                D QUE L70
L75           21 DUP REM L42 L70 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
                     ANSWERS '1-13' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                     ANSWER '14' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                     ANSWER '15' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                     ANSWERS '16-18' FROM FILE EMBASE
                     ANSWERS '19-21' FROM FILE DRUGU
                D 1-13 IBIB ED AB HITIND
                D 14-21 IBIB AB HITIND
```